THE FINANCIAL POST

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Largest Circulation of All Canadian Financial Papers

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The Nation's Business

All Have Part to Play In Stopping Inflation

The Minister of Labor announces the Cost-of-Living bonus plan as a step to stop "the vicious spiral of inflation." A great many newspapers retort that he has really opened wide the door to inflation. Nothing, they say, can stop it now.

This makes it manifest that Mr. McLarty's campaign of publicizing the Government's wartime labor policy and "selling" it to the country is much needed. And if the Government is to carry public judgment in its policy it must tighten up economic and price control all along the line to make its programme effective.

The cost-of-living bonuses, if paid generally on the basis of the present price level, might add $200-300 millions a year to Canadian wage payments. That is wage inflation, it is true. It may add 25 cents a week to wage envelopes for each 1 per cent increase in the cost of living but if it halts demands for increase of 20 and 30% or more, it is a desirable alternative. The bonus plan brings in a small and controlled measure of inflation as a safeguard against a huge and uncontrolled dose of it.

* * *

The Government's labor-wage programme will not work unless it has informed support of workers throughout the country. It will not work without a firm determination by industry itself not to engage in competitive bidding for workers.

The Government itself has a responsibility to go beyond the mere outline of a programme. The Minister of Munitions and Supply must take steps, for instance, to see that unwarranted wage increases granted by war industries cannot be passed on to the taxpayers in higher prices for war supplies.

There will have to be firmer control of the factors that influence the cost-of-living.

By taxation in the "lower" brackets and war savings plans the expanded spending power of the public must be held within reasonable bounds so as not to divert materials and labor from war uses.

Finally, if wages continue to increase—despite the effort to freeze them for the duration—then there will be no course open but to issue an order in very specific language forbidding any increase in wages under any circumstances.

* * *

The Government's wartime labor policy is a compromise and, like all compromises, it has its weaknesses. For instance, it ignores the farmer, the white-collar worker and the investor. For the most ruthlessly efficient prosecution of the war, it might have been better to have virtually conscripted labor at the sort of wages Adolf Hitler pays his people. But rightly or wrongly, we in Canada are not taking the war that seriously—yet. We have conscripted wealth and incomes but have not yet developed a plan of national service policy for man power.

Having regard to the kind of war effort we are putting forth—a war effort in which a large measure of freedom of action is given the worker, the consumer and business—the choice really lay between the limited inflation of the cost-of-living bonus plan and the unlimited inflationary hazards in general competitive wage increases. Between those two alternatives the Government has made the better choice and its wartime labor-wages programme deserves support from all groups. If the Government itself does not follow through with the necessary supplementary measures, or if the programme fails to work out in practice, then more drastic steps will be unavoidable.

* * *

WHAT IS NEEDED TO WIN

"The record makes clear that no free people will rise to really efficient action unless the danger is overwhelmingly close—when it may be too late—or unless it is aroused by dynamic and realistic leadership."

So says George Fielding Eliot in a remarkably compelling article in "Foreign Affairs."

Major Eliot outlines a programme for the United States to achieve these essentials. Almost everything he says can, mutatis mutandis, be applied to this country.

* * *

"It is to the President, by virtues of his powers and his responsibilities that the nation must look for leadership."

True, and in Canada we must look to the Prime Minister.

The President, says Eliot, must have a war cabinet or "presidential general staff" for effective planning. The men should be "citizens of outstanding character, ability and public standing, chosen with a view not only to the efficient discharge of their functions but also with a view to commanding public confidence. This planning group must not consist of men harried and shackled by other duties." They must have time to think, to plan, to foresee and to forestall. . . . "Time to think is essential."

That is true of Canada, too. The Prime Minister should select, from the nation's best, an inner war cabinet of men who are not "harried and shackled" by departmental routine; men who have time "to think, to plan, to foresee and to forestall."

* * *

Says Major Eliot:

> "If we are to defend our way of life we must have not only weapons, but the right weapons; we must have not only armed forces, but armed forces of the size and character the situation demands; we must not only act, but our actions must be timely and effective.
>
> "We must, in short, provide not only the material ingredients of victory, but the leadership, planning and direction without which victory cannot be achieved."

"Leadership, planning and direction."

How are we to get these in Canada?

* * *

The leadership must come primarily from the Prime Minister. He should be bold, direct and forceful. There is no place in wartime for timidity, for compromise, for worrying about the next election. The Prime Minister should not be waiting for public opinion to form and to force his hand; he should be telling the country what is needed.

The planning must come from the war cabinet. A "war committee of the cabinet," each of whose members is harassed by multitudinous administrative details is no substitute for a superior war planning body.

Has the war committee the slightest idea of how many men Canada should be able to throw into the struggle or how they are to be raised? It is clear from successive fumbles, from conflict in the published statements of different members of the Government, that there is no such plan, no such knowledge.

The chiefs of the fighting services should indicate precisely what they need—in terms of men, money and weapons—and when and where they need it.

Have we set up the most efficient system for war supply? It is a business job; an industrial job. It should be under a full-time business or industrial administrator.

Our war effort is good enough to warrant some modest boasting. But it is not yet an "all out, national" effort. It has not yet come close to the full war potential of this country. It has not raised public morale to what should be wartime heights. It is certainly not good enough yet to match the overwhelming efficiency reached long ago by the enemy.

Produce Tin At Smelters Trail Plant

Semi-Commercial Production Starts at 16% of Canada's Needs—May Go Much Higher

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—S. G. Blaylock, president of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., informs The Financial Post that production of tin on a "semi-commercial basis" has been started at his company's great smelting plant at Trail.

While cautious in revealing details, it is understood that an effective process has at last been evolved for the treatment of ore previously classed as waste, and that potential production already is sufficient to meet 10% of the normal requirements of Canada. The tin concentrates are being turned out at the Kimberley plant which treats Sullivan ore.

May Meet All Needs

From other sources comes word that Consolidated plans to develop tin production to such a point that it will be able to meet all domestic requirements.

This is regarded as one of the most significant developments in Smelters' long series of metallurgical and industrial achievements, ranking with the discovery during the last war of electrolytic methods to conquer the bafflingly complex ores of Sullivan Mountain, one of the world's richest and most diversified storehouses of mineral wealth. It also takes high place among the company's accomplishments in the present war, such as production of cadmium and bismuth and the more recent development of the mercury deposits of Pinchi Lake and the scheelite (tungsten) ores of Roche de Boule Mountain near Smithers, B.C.

Will Aid Canners

Production of tin on this coast will be of first-rate importance to the huge canning industries devoted to salmon, fruit and vegetables, but it is expected that initially the tin in a more or less raw form will be shipped east to the new Hamilton plant of Steel of Canada where it would be fashioned into tin plate.

The Smelters' production would naturally tie in effectively with a proposed tin plate mill on this coast. The B.C. Government hopes that such a mill will result from a report recently completed by a firm of American consulting engineers.

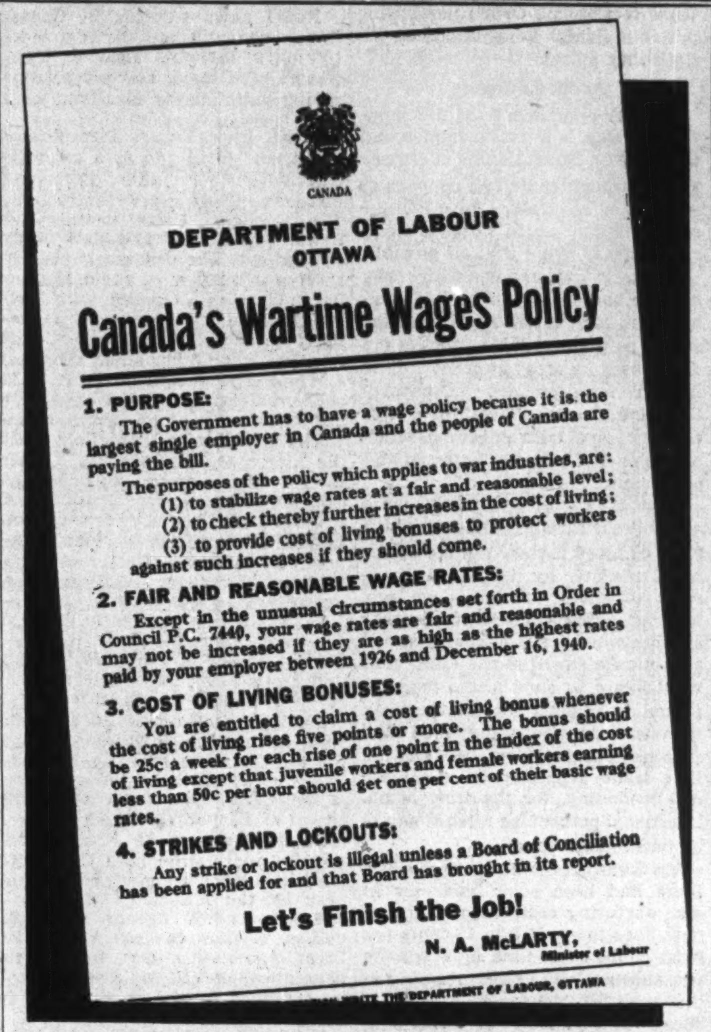
Tourist Traffic Gains Sharply

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Tourist traffic into Canada from the United States made the most spectacular gain in years last week.

Over the big July 4 week end 61,772 cars entered Canada at eight key points on 60-day permits, according to preliminary reports. This is an increase of 140% over the same week of 1940, 40% over 1939.

The eight points checked are ports of entry in New Brunswick and Quebec, and Fort Erie, Niagara Falls, Sarnia and Windsor in Ontario.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
OTTAWA

Canada's Wartime Wages Policy

1. PURPOSE:

The Government has to have a wage policy because it is the largest single employer in Canada and the people of Canada are paying the bill.

The purposes of the policy which applies to war industries, are:
(1) to stabilize wage rates at a fair and reasonable level;
(2) to check thereby further increases in the cost of living;
(3) to provide cost of living bonuses to protect workers against such increases if they should come.

2. FAIR AND REASONABLE WAGE RATES:

Except in the unusual circumstances set forth in Order in Council P.C. 7440, your wage rates are fair and reasonable and may not be increased if they are as high as the highest rates paid by your employer between 1926 and December 16, 1940.

3. COST OF LIVING BONUSES:

You are entitled to claim a cost of living bonus whenever the cost of living rises five points or more. The bonus should be 25c a week for each rise of one point in the index of the cost of living except that juvenile workers and female workers earning less than 50c per hour should get one per cent of their basic wage rates.

4. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS:

Any strike or lockout is illegal unless a Board of Conciliation has been applied for and that Board has brought in its report.

Let's Finish the Job!

N. A. McLARTY,
Minister of Labour

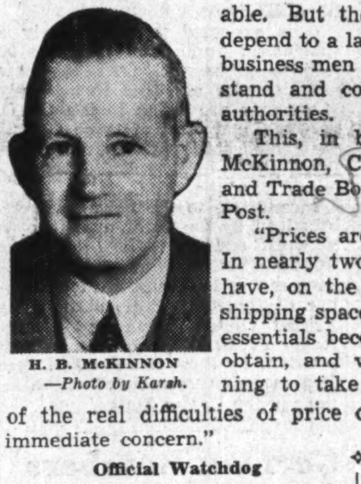
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA

These posters, explaining the Government's labor wages policy, are being distributed all over Canada to be prominently displayed in all factories.

Price Control Spread Seen as Inevitable

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Further measures of regulation and control of Canadian manufacturers, merchants and consumers appear to be unavoidable. But the severity of such controls will depend to a large extent on the degree to which business men and consumers are able to understand and co-operate with the governmental authorities.



H. B. McKINNON
—*Photo by Karsh.*

This, in brief, is the view of Hector B. McKinnon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board as expressed to The Financial Post.

"Prices are beginning to simmer," he said. In nearly two years the stars in their courses have, on the whole, been with us. But with shipping space for commodities other than war essentials becoming more and more difficult to obtain, and with United States prices beginning to take a sharply upward trend, some of the real difficulties of price control are becoming matters of immediate concern."

Official Watchdog

Almost since the first hour of the war, Mr. McKinnon and his Board have been Canada's official watchdog of consumer prices. For 21 months they have had a finger in every price pie where the interest of the consumer has become involved. The jurisdiction of Mr. McKinnon and his four colleagues on the Board is wide but not unlimited. Their powers relate only to "necessaries of life" which are defined as "staple or ordinary articles of food, fuel, or clothing." It does not extend to certain primary products such as wheat, where another authority already occupies the field, nor does it include the basic raw materials of war industries most of which are under controllers appointed by the Minister of Munitions and Supply.

In addition to "necessaries of life" the Board has been given control

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

New Inflation Curbs Soon to be Applied

Stiffer Labor and Wage Policy Being Put Into Effect — Broader Control of Production, Prices and Spending Imminent

By KENNETH R. WILSON
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

OTTAWA.—Tightened State controls are imminent as Canada enters a new phase of wartime economy, and prepares to hold the line against a continent-wide inflationary upswing.

These policies will move along three particular channels:

1. Greatly increased production controls, extending into fresh fields.
2. Co-ordination of present controls as between war production, consumer goods, labor, agricultural products, finance, etc.
3. Mandatory wage control over all war contracts via P.C. 7440 plus provincial co-operation in non-war industries.

The most important recent move has been in the field of labor and wage policy.

Last week's steps to clarify and strengthen P.C. 7440 follow hard on appointment of a "strike patrol board" (Industrial Disputes Enquiry Board) and the summary internment of subversive agitators of the Jackson type.

Wage Policy Stiffens

This week, Canada's wartime wage policy is being officially publicized by advertising and by distribution of 25,000 posters, aimed to "sell" the employee on the wisdom and need for 7440.

There will be a short "waiting" period to see how effective this publicity and the new amendments will be in stabilizing wage rates around a 1926-1940 wage "ceiling" plus a cost-of-living wage bonus. The next move will be to make this policy completely mandatory for all war contracts.

Simultaneous with this effort to stabilize wages in war industry, each provincial government is being asked officially to co-operate in extension of the programme to non-war workers. Letters to this effect will be sent shortly to each of the nine regional governments.

Race Against Time

Those who are trying to make the plan "stick" in Canada feel it is a race against time. The plan may be "sold" effectively to employers and employees in the next few weeks and help the Government to put the lid on further increases in basic wage rates. If not, the rising tide of wage increases in the United States may overlap into Canada and sweep this country into the inflationary whirlpool.

Last year, wage earners in Canada received 65% of the national income. The preliminary estimate for 1940 wages and salaries is $2,875 millions, an increase of $368 millions or about 15% over 1939. In-

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Resume Talk On Rail Wages

Informal Discussions Between Railways and Unions Seek Solution

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Informal discussions are understood to have taken place this week between the unions and railways in respect to implementing Hon. Norman McLarty's recommendation that the cost-of-living bonus under P.C. 7440 apply to all railway workers rather than to those earning $25 a week or less. Under the order-in-council it is provided that if the Minister of Labor disagrees with the finding of the Board he shall reconvene the Board.

The situation facing the railways is a legal one. They can accept the Board's recommendation but in doing so would be acting contrary to the publicly expressed wishes of the minister. Also it would not be pleasing to the railway unions which naturally favor payment of the bonus to all workers.

The basic problem which has arisen over the minister's action is that the railways' stand is based on that section of the revised order which says the cost-of-living bonus shall be given to everybody unless good reason to the contrary is shown.

All that Minister of Labor McLarty can do is to reconvene the Board which, having reached a decision that the bonus should apply only to workers earning less than $25 a week, is not expected to reverse its decision. Thus the situation has reached an impasse but there is reason to believe that very shortly formal discussion will be opened up between the unions and the railways with a view to getting around this difficulty.

Power Load In Ontario Hits Peak

Now Estimate All Available Resources Will Barely Meet Early Winter Top Load

By ARTHUR D. ELLWOOD
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

Ontario's Hydro-Electric Power Commission is confident that it will be able to meet the 1941 peak power this fall. But it will require every horsepower that can be scraped together, The Financial Post is informed.

Take the largest unit of Ontario Hydro, its Niagara System. Estimates show that this system will have available 1.7 million h.p. for its late fall peak this year. Last year the peak demand—an all-time record—required 1.57 million h.p. This included 220,000 h.p. sold as secondary power.

Need All Power

This year to meet the expected peak will require the use as primary power of all power now sold as secondary. In addition, power now exported at Niagara will be held in Canada with the exception of two blocks totalling 110,000 h.p. which are sold under firm long-term contract by Ontario Power Co. and Canadian Niagara Power to war users in the United States.

Ontario Hydro officials, however, are confident that there will be no shortage, nor any rationing of electric power necessary, although admitting that the margin will be slim.

Eastern Ontario Reserves

In the eastern Ontario system peak demand for power in May was up 20,000 h.p. from the same month a year ago. The eastern Ontario system had about another 20,000 h.p. of power available with which to meet the fall and winter peak demand. This is expected to be sufficient.

A year from now eastern Ontario will have the Barrett Chute development on the Madawaska River, now under construction, starting to deliver its 54,000 h.p. and there should be ample power available to meet anticipated demands in 1942.

The Georgian Bay system is now running about 10,000 h.p. ahead of this time a year ago and has no reserves. Any variations in demand are handled by interconnection

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

Big German Bombers Could Raid Our Cities

By RONALD A. KEITH
Editor, Canadian Aviation.

American occupation of Greenland and Iceland secures the eastern seaboard of this continent against the lively menace of German bombing. It guards the northern bridge to North America. But the prospect of German explosives dropping on Montreal, Toronto, or New York has not yet been eliminated.

R. A. KEITH

If Germany had occupied the North Atlantic stepping stones, the Nazis could have put squadrons of their Junkers Ju 88 bombers on the route to New York with all the regularity of an airline service.

These Ju 88's swarming over the 1,830 miles from southern Greenland to New York, each ferrying a 2-ton package of high explosives, could blitz the metropolis almost nightly.

With this threat removed by resolute U. S. action, the likelihood of German aerial bombs falling on this side of the water is more remote but certainly not out of the question.

Four Roads Left

The Nazis have at least four practical methods of bombing Canada or the U. S.: By direct flights, by indirect flights (from West Africa via Martinique or Latin America, for example), by using catapult ships, or with aircraft carriers.

It is easy to laugh off the suggestion of non-stop bombing expeditions from Europe to America and return, and it must be admitted that the proposal would not be practical today except as a propaganda stunt.

The two most likely candidates for a transatlantic bombing programme are the new German Heinkel He 177 and the Italian Savoia Marchetti S.M. 82, Canguru bombers.

Either of these giants could thunder across the ocean from Brest to New York, 3,320 miles, drop 1,000 lb. of bombs, and return to its base.

The Heinkel He 177, as described in The Aeroplane, is a four-motored monoplane with a wing span of 103 ft. 4 ins. and length of 67 ft. 3 ins. It has a cruising range of 7,040 miles at 180 miles per hour with 1,000 lb. of bombs.

Using Greenland as an intermediate base, the He 177 could carry 15,000 lb. of bombs to New York.

Bomb Montreal

By jumping off from Brest it could carry 5,000 lb. of bombs to Montreal, then fly northwest to land in Norway.

Italian Cangurus have been operating during the past nine months on an air route to Brazil. On this service they have been carrying a payload of 6,000 lb. across the south Atlantic.

As bombers, the Cangurus have been in use by the Germans and could very readily be employed in carting explosive loads across the Atlantic.

The Canguru holds the world's distance record in a closed circuit with a flight of 8,037 miles. Carrying 1,000 lb. of bombs, this plane can fly non-stop for 7,350 miles at 150 miles per hour.

Most Logical Route

Obviously, intermediate stops between the old world and the new would greatly increase the effectiveness of bombing missions. The most logical route is over the northern bridge of Greenland and Iceland. But there is an interesting alternative which has been pointed out by Peter Masefield, writing in The Aeroplane.

The famous trade winds which wafted the sails of commerce westward centuries ago may assist today's bombing planes. Taking off from Dakar on the westerly bulge of Africa, a long-range bomb-carrier flying to New York, possibly via the French island of Martinique, would be assisted by a tail wind of at least 15 m.p.h. all the way.

The return flight would cross the North Atlantic to some airdrome in Norway, taking advantage of the prevailing westerly winds in the northern sector. Thus, with strong tail winds on both laps of the trip, the fuel loads could be reduced, with a corresponding increase in bomb loadings.

It is 2,900 miles from Dakar to Martinique and 2,000 miles from there to New York. The direct route from Dakar to New York is 3,830

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

The War And Business . . *A Weekly Round-up*

U. S. Iceland Move

Most significant war news of the week, lacking information of a conclusive battle in Russia, was the report of occupation of Iceland by the United States. This definitely puts the bulk of the North Atlantic route to Great Britain under American protection, and dares Germany to challenge Washington. It increases by a very wide margin the chances of a shooting incident which would mean actual war.

As pointed out in The Post some weeks ago, American naval protection to Iceland leaves the overworked British Navy with just one third of the distance to the American continent to protect. Such a gain should free scores of Britain naval vessels for effective war operations elsewhere, might permit an earlier offensive against Germany than most observers hoped.

This new American advance across the Atlantic, however, does not altogether remove fear of German air raids against this continent. As Ronald Keith of Canadian Aviation points out, the Nazis still have left four means of getting big bombers over Montreal, Toronto, New York or Boston.

* * *

Economic Controls

Most actively discussed subject on Parliament Hill is economic controls.

Admittedly the initial phase, described recently by one wartime controller as "the honor system operating through tentative controls," is rapidly passing into the limbo. The very real and imminent threat of uncontrolled price inflation in the United States plus increasing shortages of "things" in this country, mean only one thing—drastic control at every point if inflation is to be avoided or its direst consequences minimized.

As pointed out on this page, in the interview with Hector B. McKinnon, chairman, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the extent to which these controls will be necessary and exercised will depend largely on how business co-operates—and events in U. S. A.

What Ottawa is now trying to decide is whether more centralized administrative control, possibly in a new and special department, would be more effective than the present interdepartmental set-up.

Key men of Canada's economic control system fear a new "ministry" because for one thing they have grave doubts whether the minister who might be chosen would be the sort which would improve the situation.

The job needs a man of outstanding ability and understanding.

To lift, for example, wage and labor administration from its present niche or to shift steel or timber control from Munitions and Supply might create more problems than it would solve, it is argued.

There will probably be more tightening up, with possibly a new deputy minister attached say to the finance department whose responsibility would be to formalize the work now being done by the Economic Advisory Committee under Dr. W. C. Clark.

* * *

Labor Survey

The Government intends to make an intensive survey of present and potential labor supply for war industry. The work will be in charge of Dr. W. Couper, formerly of the International Labor office.

The survey will take several weeks to complete. When finished it will form the basis for recommendations (some of them probably drastic) as to what must be done in the next six months to ensure an adequate supply of men and women to make munitions of war.

* * *

Shorter Supply

Already on the supply side there has been for the first time a falling off in the number of young persons applying for training under the Dominion-provincial youth training programme. Those now training are older persons, returned men of the last war, etc.

One favorable feature has been the "dilution" of expert machinists and other skilled workers through the "bits and pieces" programme. This is actively linking the spare personnel and capacity of non-war industry (pulp and paper, mines, etc.). Under direction of E. M. Little, director of Technical Personnel, thousands of unused "man hours" have been uncovered and diverted to war needs.

* * *

Half Million in War Work

On the "demand" side there has been a definite speed-up in the war worker employment.

An estimate from official sources made to The Post this week places at between 450,000 and 500,000 the number of men and women now employed directly or indirectly in war work.

This is considerably higher than the expected number at this time of year. The increase is due largely to increased capital assistance, expansion of production into cargo ships, etc. The expected decline in construction employment which, it was estimated would release 30,000 workers for other war work by the end of this year, has not materialized. More air training building and greatly increased capital expenditures in war industry have prevented this release.

The most imminent shortage in labor supply is expected in shipbuilding.

* * *

National Income Still Gains

Newest national income figures published this week by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows an increase in the first five months of 1941 of 10.9%. The 1941 figure is placed tentatively at $2.1 billions compared with $1.9 billions in the same period of 1940.

Bulk of the increase came from what the bureau describes as the "commodity producing" industries. In this group, which includes nine main branches of production, the gain in the first five months of the year was 18.5%.

* * *

U. S. War Output

Soaring industrial war production of United States is graphically illustrated in a two-page layout of special charts by Life Magazine this week. According to this information, American factories are rapidly getting into their stride in turning out war material, with production already far in excess of the point reached by the time of the armistice in the first Great War.

Output of leading war materials with expected increase by next year is summarized as follows:

Rate per Month of June		
Item:	1941	1942
Garand automatic rifle ..	22,500	52,000
.50 Cal. machine guns ...	693	1,300
37-m.m. Anti-tank guns ..	15	51
105-m.m. Howitzer	22	155
37-m.m. Anti-aircraft guns	20	300
90-m.m. Anti-aircraft guns	4	22
Training planes	420	1,000
Fighter planes	166	620
Bombers	70	600
Planes to Britain	390	650
Airplane engines	1,800	4,500
Light tanks	260	390
Medium tanks	130	300
Heavy tanks	0	?
Merchant shipping (tons)	84,000	230,000
Steel, in million tons	7	7.7
Aluminum, in million lb.	50	65
Rate per Year		
Battle ships	2	4
Aircraft carriers	0	2
Cruisers	0	2
Destroyers	24	27
Submarines	9	23

* * *

Milestones

Government - owned Research Enterprises Ltd. announces that orders for $40 millions of Radiolocators have been placed with it by British and Canadian Governments. . . . Canada's national income in May was up $6.4 millions over the previous month and totalled $438.8 millions. . . . Canadian war contracts for the week ending June 27 numbered 3,574 and totalled $30.7 millions.

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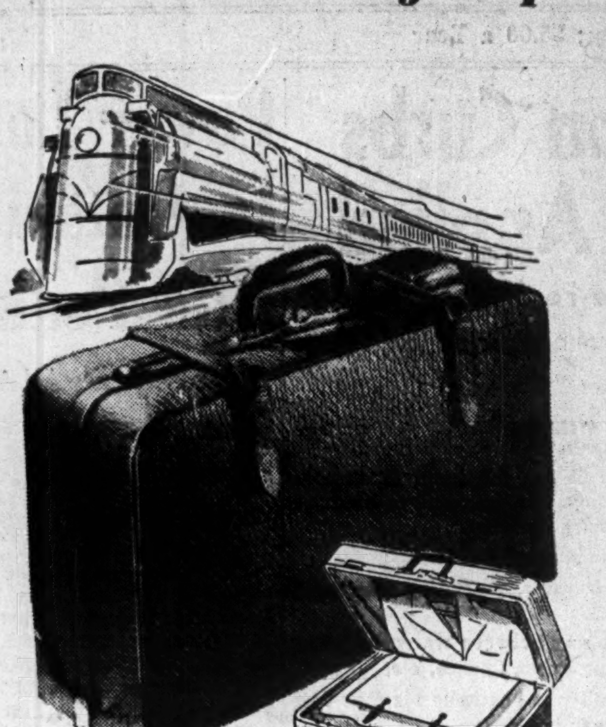

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Price Control Spread Seen As Inevitable

(Continued from page 1)

over house rents and has also been instructed to "police" the prices of a wide range of goods affected by the War Exchange Tax on non-Empire imports and by the War Exchange Conservation Act with its long list of partial or total import prohibitions. Operating under the Board are six administrators of wool, sugar, hides and leather, coal, animal and vegetable oils, and rents.

First Job

"Our first job," stated Mr. McKinnon, "was to clear channels of supply which became unnaturally blocked as a result of war conditions. The handling of the sugar situation at the beginning of the war is a case in point. Even here it is government policy to avoid unnecessary interference with normal ways of doing business. For example: though sugar imports are entirely in the hands of the Government, acting through the sugar administrator, the regular channels of trade, brokers, retail outlets, etc., are maintained more or less as before the war.

"For nearly two years, by careful planning and moral suasion, Canada has been able to head off inflationary price increases in the field of consumer goods. Consumers have been assured of goods at prices which on the average are little higher than those which prevailed prior to September, 1939. To this end the excellent co-operation of business has been most helpful.

Getting More Difficult

"In recent months, however, the situation has been becoming more difficult. Shortages of supply and increasing pressure on prices both here and in the United States point inevitably to increased control, if serious inflation is to be avoided. Only through the maximum co-operation and mutual understanding of the problems involved can such regimentation be kept to a minimum."

One disturbing factor, according to Mr. McKinnon, is the upward trend in non-war industrial wage rates. Hardly a day passes, he told The Post, without wage increases being brought to the attention of the Board. The manufacturer's contention is that such increases are necessary in order to maintain his staff.

Shortages Developing

Shortages are reported developing in commodities which have until now been available in abundance. Even a year ago, for example, there appeared no likelihood of Canada facing a shortage of bacon or salmon. Within recent weeks the requests for salmon on the part of the U. K. have increased to the point where a domestic deficiency of as great as 40% is possible. Already bacon in Canada is under "voluntary" rationing.

What the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, which represents primarily consumer interest, aims to do in a case such as salmon is to determine in consultation with packers, distributors and other interested parteis just how such a shortage can be most effectively met.

Let Prices Rise?

One answer would be to let prices rise as they would under normal circumstances when such a shortage of supply arose. This would discourage the use of salmon and thus tend to achieve equilibrium. At the same time Board authorities claim it would penalize the average user of salmon and divert available supplies to the more well-to-do. This is something which this government agency wants to avoid. Furthermore, the increase in price of this and similar products which have become scarce, tends in wartime (when purchasing power is rising) to aggravate an inflationary spiral.

Avoid Rationing

Another approach, from the opposite extreme, is to ration salmon and fix its price. But rationing consumer goods through cards and coupons as in Britain requires a bureaucratic regimentation which Canadian officials hope to avoid if at all possible.

A middle way, and one which may have to be adopted for certain commodities, is to ration supplies at the source so that available supplies are distributed by areas in proportion to normal requirements. Obviously this type of control requires a high degree of good faith and co-operation on the part of both businessmen and consumers.

Another example of new price and merchandising problems which must be faced is shown in the action taken recently by the Board in respect of shoes. A few days ago, Maurice Samson, hides and leather administrator for the Board, issued a public statement to the effect that no increase in shoe prices was expected in Canada for the next six months. At the same time Mr. Samson appealed to retailers and the shoe trade generally to co-operate in abandoning, for the time being, traditional percentage rates of mark-up on standard lines.

Mr. Samson pointed out that while there had been some increases in manufacturing costs (equivalent on new lines to about 5 to 15 cents per pair) at the same time sales volume was substantially higher, running in the case of this particular item about 25% above corresponding levels of last year.

Because of this increased sale volume, the co-operation of the trade was sought in reducing normal percentage mark-up rather than increasing the price of shoes to the consumer to meet increased costs.

Retain Sound Merchandising

There is no attempt here to get away from sound merchandising practice, Mr. McKinnon maintained. In the long run one would expect that free competition would probably bring about such a reduction in mark-up. But time is precious and we cannot wait for normal competitive factors to operate in a situation which in so many respects is so far from normal. Hence our appeal to the trade to act now in reducing these mark-ups so as to avoid wherever possible unnecessary price increases to the consumer.

"Under ever-changing circumstances," said Mr. McKinnon, "we often cannot see clearly very far ahead. But we all know that there are certain things that have to be done and certain goods that have to be delivered. No one wants control for the sake of control, and it must be clear to everybody that the more thorough the co-operation and understanding between Government, business, labor and the consumer, the fewer the rigid controls that will have to be applied."

Ontario Paper Outlines Stand on Prorationing

Why the Ontario Paper Co. opposes efforts to apply prorationing of newsprint production to its operations is set forth in an elaborately printed and illustrated booklet just issued by the company. Titled "No Newsprint for Sale," the booklet outlines the company's contention that prorationing should not be extended to Ontario Paper and its subsidiary, Quebec North Shore Paper Co., because they are non-commercial manufacturers.

The brochure discusses the history of Ontario Paper's operations and conditions in the newsprint industry generally. It emphasizes that all of the output of the company's mills is used by the Chicago Tribune, which owns Ontario Paper, and the New York Daily News.

Reds Disclose New Policy

Revamped "Party Line" of Propaganda Launched at Toronto Rally

The new "party line" of Communist propaganda in Canada, drastically revamped by the Nazi attack on Russia, was publicly launched with much fanfare this week at a big rally of leftists in Toronto.

The mass meeting of nearly 5,000 Communist adherents and "fellow traveller" Soviet sympathizers was promoted to "help Soviet Russia destroy fascism." Its chief aim proved to be to trot out a five-point programme of demands upon the Government. The reoriented Communist policy for Canada was embodied in a resolution presented by A. A. MacLeod, chairman of the meeting.

Former secretary of the Canadian League for Peace and Democracy, Mr. MacLeod since the war began has been editor of the Canadian Tribune, leftist organ, and front man for Red agitation against the "imperialist war."

New Policy

The programme he unveiled called for:

1. Assurance by Prime Minister King that Canada will give full support to Russia, along with Britain, in the Soviet Union's battle against the Nazis.
2. Resumption of full diplomatic relations between Canada and Soviet Russia.
3. Renewal of trade relations between the two countries, and dispatch of a trade delegation to Moscow with power to enter into a commercial treaty with the Soviets.
4. Release of "all trade unionists and anti-fascists" interned since the war began.
5. Restoration of legal status and seized property to all organizations "prepared to give loyal support in the struggle against Nazi slavery."

Nice Break for Reds

Implementing of the proposals, the last two in particular, would be a nice break for Red agitators who have hitherto been seeking to hobble the war effort by fomenting strikes, and other subversive activities. It would mean they could emerge from internment or from the underground field in which they have been operating. With their various outlawed bodies re-legalized, they could openly renew their work to win admiration for Russia and build up a foothold for Communism in Canada.

Further Boost In Hog Prices

Rising U. S. Prices Drain Bacon From Canada — $1 Jump Likely

Canadian bacon prices are slated to rise again as the Government ups its bid for bacon for Britain to counteract the flow of pork products from Canada into U. S. markets.

Size of the price boost has not been declared, but marketing conditions indicate that increase of over $1 per hundredweight is needed to balance losses on U. K. export business now being incurred by the high price of live hogs.

Prices in the U. S. have been advancing steadily, spurred by increasing demand and the U. S. Government's efforts to increase hog production and raise farm income to parity levels.

Packing Companies Suffer

In U. S. funds, Canadian B-1 hogs at Vancouver in June brought $8.66 to $8.69 at Vancouver, against a Portland, Oregon price of $10.05. In the east the spread has been less, a price of $9.13 at Toronto comparing with $9.70 at Chicago.

Previous efforts to prevent outflow to U. S. were a rise of $1 a hundredweight on May 1, paid by the United Kingdom and two further jumps of 75 cents each a hundredweight on May 30 and June 24, met by Ottawa. Despite these rises, the large packing companies, committed to exporting 70% of their output to Britain, have been paying $1 to $1.25 more for hogs than they are getting in the export market.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Canada Treasury Bills	July		....	Oct. 3, '41	$35,000,000	99.845	.586%

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
J. S. Mitchell & Co.	July	Privately	4½%	1942-51	$240,000	.....	.....

Start New Unit To Give Radio Press Service

Serves as Commercial Outlet For Canadian Dailies' News Agency

Radio news services in Canada have been substantially expanded by entry into the field of Press News Ltd., a major new project supplying bulletins for broadcast on a paid basis.

Press News was incorporated about six weeks ago as a commercial outlet for radio digests of news supplied under contract by The Canadian Press, co-operative news agency of Canada's daily newspapers. The concern is already serving a number of radio stations in Ontario and Quebec with bulletins based on regular news reports of the Canadian Press, Associated Press and other allied agencies.

While separated from C. P. as a corporate entity, and having different offices and staff, Press News works in close co-operation with the larger organization. W. Rupert Davies of Kingston, president of The Canadian Press, is president of Press News; Arthur Ford of the London Free Press is vice-president. Directors of P. N. are also leading newspaper publishers or executives, as follows:

W. B. Preston, Brantford; Roy Thomson, Timmins; H. M. Hueston, Sarnia; Wesley McCurdy, Winnipeg; and Emile Jean, Three Rivers.

Capital of $50,000

Manager of Press News is S. G. Ross, former Pacific superintendent for the Canadian Press at Vancouver. Capital stock of the company is $50,000, in the form of 10,000 shares of $5 par value.

Separate set-up of Press News and its relationship with C. P. follows the plan adopted early this year by the Associated Press, co-operative news agency of U.S. dailies. A new concern known as Press Association was formed to handle commercial radio news service compiled from A. P. reports.

Allow Sponsored Newscasts

Notable feature of the radio bulletin units in both countries is that the service is not only sold to stations but it may also be used on commercially sponsored broadcasts in Canada within the formula prescribed by the C.B.C. Hitherto, The Canadian Press would not allow use of its news, directly or indirectly, in conjunction with advertising on the air. In fact, its services have never before been available commercially on any basis, even to newspapers.

The Canadian Press is continuing to provide its regular news service free of charge to the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., which uses the C. P. and other services as the basis of the news bulletins prepared by the C.B.C.'s own news staff.

It is expected that ultimately a substantial number of Canada's 86 radio stations will take the new radio service of Press News. Only 34 stations are allied in the C.B.C. network, and most of these (the 25 designated stations) are free to use Press News in between news bulletins from the C.B.C.

In addition to the news bulletins broadcast by the C.B.C. over its own network and those now available through Press News, commercial news services are supplied to a number of Canadian radio stations by British United Press and Trans-Radio Press. Bulk of the reports provided by these two services stem from parent or associated organizations in the United States.

German Bombers Could Raid Cities

(Continued from page 1)

miles, which would be beyond the practical range of any known enemy bomber.

Germany has pioneered in the catapulting of aircraft from ships, and this experience suggests another possible bombing approach to this continent.

Early in 1934 Germany's Deutsche Lufthansa air line started air-mail service across the South Atlantic, using catapulted aircraft.

The latest German catapult is capable of launching flying boats weighing up to 45,000 lb., loaded, at speeds of about 100 m.p.h. An enemy freighter sneaking into some harbor in the Azores, at Martinique, or even in Hudson's Bay, could launch a succession of bombing planes capable of damaging strategic industrial centres and returning to the base ship.

According to reports, the Germans have only one aircraft carrier and this has only a brood of torpedo planes. Conceivably, if it could get within 500 miles of a North American harbor, this type of weapon might wreak some havoc, but this method is the least feasible.

The U. S. occupation of Iceland and Greenland has removed the most serious threat of bombing on this continent. But it is demonstrably true that Germany has the means to carry out destructive air raids on this side of the ocean.

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New Inflation Curbs Soon

(Continued from page 1)

creasing wage payments and virtually "full" employment in 1941 point to the need of more drastic controls in the field of production and prices as well as wages.

This need is accentuated by reference to recent alarming trends in wholesale and commodity prices. Through the month of June the sensitive U. S. weekly barometer of wholesale prices has been rising at the startling rate of 1% or better each week. Starting at 143.2 on June 2 it now stands at 149.5. The increase has been almost two points weekly.

Prices Gain Here

In Canada there has been a steady rise of 4½% in the official wholesale price index over the past eight weeks. The index is now 25% higher than at the beginning of the war.

Also, the June cost-of-living index when officially released is expected to show the unusually sharp increase of 1 point or more due to higher prices for foods and meats. The index for May stood at 109.4.

Faced with this new strength in the factors which make for inflation, the Government realizes that existing controls and control policies are inadequate to cope with the situation.

New Controls

Within a few days a new wartime controller in the field of chemicals will be announced. He will have sweeping powers similar to those of the steel, timber, ship repair, motor vehicles, metals, power, oil and machine tools controllers.

Other controls are pending, both in the field of consumer goods (discussed elsewhere in this issue by Hector B. McKinnon, chairman of Wartime Prices and Trade Board) and in war materials. The basic motive behind these increasing controls is that they are seen essential in the present stage of the inflationary cycle to make Government fiscal policy effective.

In future there will be increasing emphasis on control rather than on financial and tax policy. An intensive drive will start soon to boost War Savings Certificates sales and siphon off increased purchasing power before it can exert an inflationary influence.

Co-ordination a Problem

Ottawa has pondered long but found no final solution for the problem of co-ordinating existing wartime economic controls.

Up to now it is argued that the most important job was for each group of controllers to do his job as well as possible. There have been some attempts at co-ordination—the Economic Advisory Committee, the Wartime Industries Control Board, and more recently the ill-fated Wartime Requirements Board. Jurisdictional disputes and jealousies have arisen partly for the lack of an authoritative central focal point for economic co-ordination.

Under a Prime Minister who believes essentially in letting each department run its own show, the problem may not be solved with any degree of completeness of finality. That something be done within the next few weeks is deemed essential. One proposal favored is for a deputy minister attached to the Prime Minister's office. He would act as a clearing house on economic policy and have sufficient authority to see that common lines of policy, once decided upon, were made to stick.

Pulp and Paper Industry Restricts Chlorine Use by 10%

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—At the request of the Department of Munitions and Supply, Canada's pulp and paper industry has reduced its consumption of chlorine by 10%. This move does not affect newsprint paper or dissolving pulps used in the manufacture of rayon yarns, Cellophane, plastics and allied products.

The order went into effect on June 23 and the amount of the reduction was determined by the average consumption during the six months ended May 31 last.

It will have the effect of a general lowering of color in pulps and all papers made from bleached woodpulp. In particular it will apply to all bleached pulps made for export and to pulps used in magazine, book, writing and other fine papers. As far as the public is concerned, the restricted use of chlorine will be of little or no concern, as the difference in the whiteness of paper (chlorine being used for bleaching) will be practically unnoticeable.

The limitation of the use of chlorine in pulp and paper manufacture was desirable in view of the greater need of that particular product in the production of magnesium.

Pulp and paper manufacturers are taking readily to the new order, as they appreciate the use of chlorine as a bleaching agency in manufacture of pulp must be sacrificed to more important war purposes.

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A122

Claim Actuarial Basis Jobless Insurance Funds

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—The Government—or rather the Unemployment Insurance Commission—is sticking firmly to its view that the actuarial basis on which the fund was established is a sound one.

From several sources in recent months have come published statements to the effect that the Act is not on firm actuarial ground.

Confirmation

The Financial Post learns that a few weeks ago the Commission received from A. D. Watson, Chief Actuary, Department of Insurance, a new and specific confirmation as to the adequacy of the rate structure of the plan. Mr. Watson said:

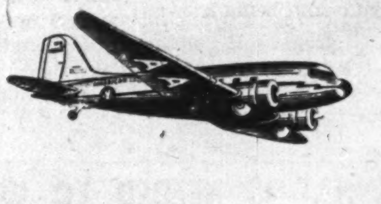
"I have re-examined very carefully the whole financial foundations of the Act and I am satisfied that the rates are wholly reasonable and satisfactory to go on with, taking into account all the circumstances of the situation; that concerning the heavy unemployment which may possibly follow the war, the automatic effect of the benefit formula in the Act will very materially reduce the length of time for which benefit will be paid in comparison with the period for which provision was made in more normal conditions exemplified by the foundation data."

Answers Editorial

In his letter to the Commission, Mr. Watson also dealt with an editorial which appeared in the Montreal Gazette and which challenged the status of an insurance fund whose moneys were invested in the Government's own securities. Mr. Watson replied:

"Concerning the editorial in the Montreal Gazette, it might be stated that the finance of the Unemployment Insurance Fund is to be separate from government finance; that any funds not currently required for the purposes of the Act are to be invested by purchase in the market of Dominion Government securities, the same as insurance companies purchase government securities in the market; that these securities will be sold in the market as and when the Commission may need money to pay benefits, the same as insurance companies sell like securities for like purposes; that if the Unemployment Insurance Fund or an insurance company should hold any government bonds at their maturity the bonds will have to be redeemed by the Government out of taxes or as is more usual out of borrowings mainly from the holders of the original bonds.

"Thus nothing mystical, peculiar or menacing can arise out of the management of the Unemployment Insurance Fund."



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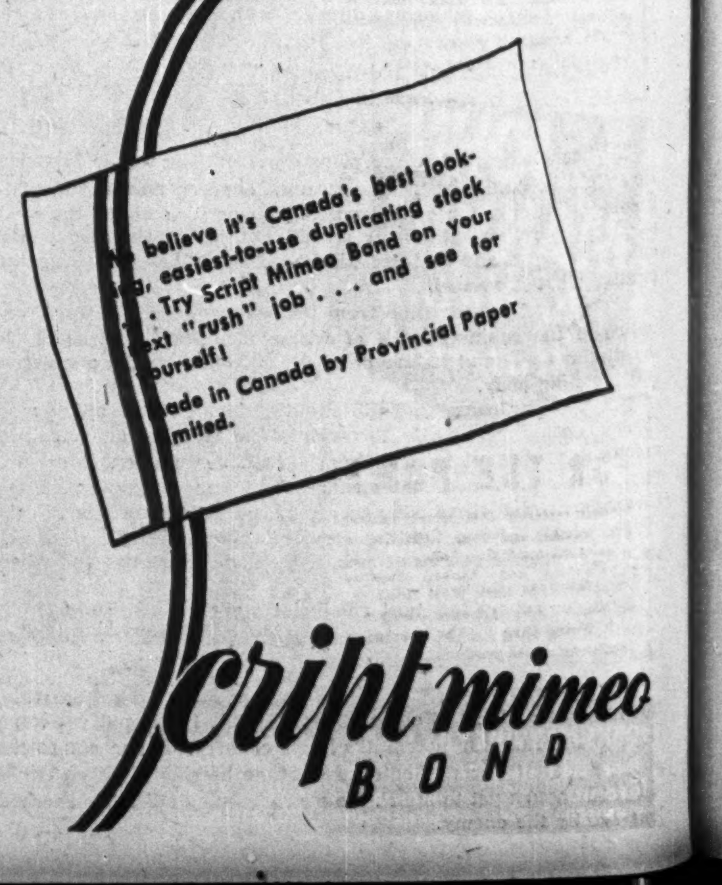

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London Calling

By Atticus

See Cripps Swinging to Centre After Sojourn in Moscow — Gibson and Campbell Make Fine U. S. Team

LONDON. — When Sir Stafford Cripps, key figure in Russo-British relations, went to Moscow he was on the extreme Left of British politics. Something tells me that since then he has moved nearer the Centre. There is, in fact, an interesting but apocryphal story that when last year the Conservative Party met to elect a new leader, Sir Stafford said to a diplomatic friend in Moscow, "I wonder if they would accept me?"

Strange things happen to pilgrims who make the journey to Moscow.

* * *

Good Friend Leaves

One of our best American friends is leaving London to return home. Mr. Hugh Gibson, the former American Ambassador to Brussels, will always be remembered for his brave fight to save Nurse Cavell. He was only a young diplomat then, and at the time was ill, but he attended the midnight conference in Brussels and fought furiously to change the savage sentence of the Germans. Subsequently he wrote a report in such scathing terms that it was feared his life would be in danger. In those days, however, the Kaiser's police were not so efficient as Himmler's Gestapo.

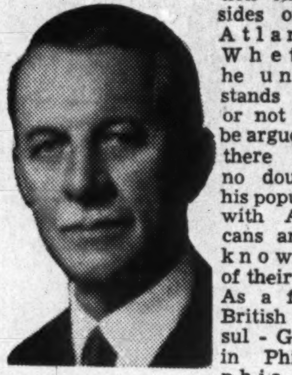
Some years after the last war Mr. Gibson returned to Brussels as Ambassador, and when Mr. William Dodd retired in 1938 Mr. Gibson was offered the American Embassy in Berlin. He declined on the ground of expense, but he told me last week that his real reason was that he felt the German situation had deteriorated beyond recovery. "1938 was too late for diplomacy to do anything," he said. Mr. Gibson has a deceptively calm manner and a soft voice which suggest the scholar rather than the man of action. Actually he has had a most exciting career, being mixed up with wars and revolutions, and disarmament conferences (not so unlike the other two), while he startled London in 1916 by becoming engaged to Mr. Asquith's lively and brilliant daughter Elizabeth, now Princess Bibesco.

Before Mr. Gibson leaves he is going to spend a short time visiting R. A. F. stations and seeing the finest Air Force in the world in action. "The American people may want me to talk," he says, "and it is wise to know what you are talking about."

* * *

Fine Washington Team

When Mr. Gibson arrives in New York he will no doubt make contact with our new Chief Disseminator-of-News to America, Sir Gerald Campbell. I remember as a small boy being fascinated by the knockabout humor in the description of some animal as being the lion's provider. "Its purpose is to provide the lion with provisions providing there are any provisions to provide." That would seem to be the position of Sir Gerald.



SIR G. CAMPBELL

The appointment of Sir Gerald has been hailed with much satisfaction on both sides of the Atlantic. Whether he understands news or not might be argued, but there is no no doubt of his popularity with Americans and his knowledge of their ways. As a former British Consul - General in Philadelphia, San Francisco and New York and as U. K. High Commissioner at Ottawa, he was such a success that it was thought he might follow Lord Lothian as Ambassador. Instead he was made Minister in Washington under Lord Halifax.

Sir Gerald likes American humor, is a master of the American idiom, and is a first-rate after-dinner speaker—an art greatly admired in the New World. At a large Anglo-American banquet in New York he gave the toast of the King and the President, adding these words, "so that those who are not already smoking may join those who are." In referring to Mr. Andrew Mellon, he spoke of him as a practical idealist. "That is to say, an old bird who doesn't lay eggs larger than the nest will hold."

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Keeping Posted

By JOHN C. KIRKWOOD

Canada has a carnival king, which will be news to many Post readers. He goes about Canada in the sunny months in a train 45 cars long. This train carries 700 people and a vast amount of show equipment, and in a 5-room private car, air-conditioned, at the rear, rides the Carnival King, James Wesley Conklin, better known as "Pat" Conklin. Pat takes his Conklin Shows across Canada from coast to coast, but his big splash is made at the Canadian National Exhibition; he has the amusement franchise for this largest annual exhibition in the world. He fought hard for several years to get it, finally, in 1937.

Then he found that he didn't want it any more for he had lost $24,000 on his venturing. But C. N. E.'s manager, Elwood Hughes, talked Pat out of his gloom, and the next year the "red" amounted to only $1,000. Ever since then the Conklin Shows at the C. N. E. have made money. Brantford is the winter home of the Conklin Shows.

You'll get a vivaciously written story about the Conklin Shows in the mid-July issue of Maclean's Magazine.

* * *

U. S. Buys British

New York is boosting British-made men's wear items. The fine shops there urge their customers to "buy something British." Just what have the British makers got for us North Americans? J. Herbert Hodgins, editor of Mayfair Magazine, has found the answers.

There's hosiery, to begin with; sweaters in all their infinite variety; British neckwear, born of centuries of consummate craftsmanship; West of England flannels; sports shirtings, Scottish woollens—and so on and so on. Mr. Hodgins had to use many adjectives, each descriptive or ardent. Here's a sample: "Sweaters with the accent on quality rather than eccentricity—fully fashioned botanies, silky camel hairs, soft, luxurious cashmere-and-wool, warm Shetlands with incredible comfort and sturdy cable stitches."

* * *

Old Debts Deteriorate

Every day a debt remains unpaid, the worse grow one's chances of collecting it. Credit men have found that a debt 60 days old is worth but 85% of its face value. A six-months' old debt loses 33% of its face value. At the end of a year it is worth but 45%. Your chances of collecting a 2-year old debt are but 25%. A five-year old debt is worthless. The importance of collecting debts promptly, and ways of collecting them, are the subject of a useful article in the June issue of The General Merchant of Canada.

* * *

Canada's Gateway

Some 50% of visitors to Canada from the United States enter Canada via Niagara Falls. Two thirds of the total hydro power generated in Ontario is produced from the waters at the Falls.

The new bridge, to be opened this year, built to replace the Falls View Bridge which an ice jam destroyed in 1938, will have what is said to be the longest hingeless arch in the world, covering a span of 950 feet. The Niagara Falls Gorge has a depth of 200 feet and a width of 1,000 feet at the site of the new bridge, with the water 175 feet deep, flowing at from 25 to 30 miles an hour—at the rate of about 3 million tons of water per minute. Twelve approach traffic lanes will lead to the bridge from the U. S. A. side, and 14 on the Canadian side.

PRESIDENT

G. A. Morrow, who has been elected president of Central Canada Loan & Savings Co., replacing the late E. R. Wood. Vice-presidency, formerly held by Mr. Morrow, will be filled by W. J. Hastie. Mr. Morrow is vice-president of the National Trust Co., chairman of the executive committee and a director of the Imperial Life Assurance Co. He is vice-president and a director of the Western Assurance Co., the British America Assurance Co., Burlington Steel Co., in addition to being a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and holding offices and directorships in a number of other Canadian companies.

Railwaymen Given "Plum" By McLarty

Cost of Living Bonus to All Workers Over-rides Board's Recommendation.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Overriding the majority report of the Conciliation Board which recommended a cost of living bonus to those railway workers receiving $25 a week or less, Labor Minister Norman McLarty has had amended P. C. 7440 to make the bonus applicable to all.

Mr. McLarty's announcement confirms the news originally carried exclusively in The Financial Post.

The Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways are now virtually directed by the Government to proceed to the payment of $1.93 a week increase to all the 143,000 employees involved in the recent conciliation proceedings.

Had the Board's ruling gone through the cost to the railways would have been only a few millions.

Cost Over $13 Millions

The new dictate, it is estimated, will cost the two railways $13,145,000 annually; $7,350,000 for the Canadian National Railways and $5,795,000 for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Officially the railways have nothing to say on the action of the Minister of Labor. Unofficially they express considerable concern. This view is shared by other large employers of labor here.

In supporting his belief that all railway workers were entitled to the bonus Mr. McLarty said his action in rejecting the majority report of the Conciliation board would not lead to increased demands from the railroad workers who are relatively well paid.

Had the majority report limiting the bonus to the lower paid employees been put into effect it "would have led to widespread unrest not only on the part of the railway employees but on the part of all workers who have been asked to surrender their right to increased basic wages in return for the assurance of a cost of living bonus.

Montreal To Survey Lighting Systems

Montreal is sending two experts to Lynn, Mass., and Cleveland, Ohio, to study modernization of lighting systems. The men, de Gaspe Beaubien and Arthur Surveyer, are engaged at present in rate negotiations between Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons. and the city.

Revision of the city's contract with Montreal Power is contingent upon the city modernizing its municipal lighting system by 1943. New rates will be established Oct. 1 this year, which will reduce cost of energy to the city by at least $300,000 annually.

Slumbrous Issue Wakes With Canal Toll Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Suggestion by Jesse Jones, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, that canal tolls and power revenue would put the St. Lawrence Power and Seaway on a self-liquidating basis raises a long-slumbering issue of great importance to Canada.

There have been no tolls charged on Canadian canals for 40 years. The last time the matter was raised officially was in 1933 when President Roosevelt went on record as favoring canal tolls to meet rising maintenance and operating costs.

Contrary to replies made to Mr. Jones's suggestion, there is nothing in the proposed St. Lawrence agreement which would prevent either country from imposing tolls. It is, however, conceded that it would be impractical for one country to impose tolls unless the other did so.

See No Logical Bar

An opinion given The Financial Post from a high official source is that there is no sound economic reason why tolls should not be imposed along the Great Lakes waterway. The only stumbling block now or in the past has been the opposition of political interests. It was pointed out that so long as Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba oppose tolls, there is little likelihood of them being accepted as part of Canadian national policy.

Now that the war emergency is here it is conceded that the imposition of canal tolls is more nearly a political possibility than at any previous time.

It is thought that the term "toll" is unfortunate in that it smacks of something long considered obsolete on the highways, namely toll-gates, which proved a nuisance and have been gradually abandoned in most parts of the continent. In some parts of the United States tolls on super-highways are now coming back into fashion.

What is deemed thoroughly sound and reasonable is that if, as and when the vast international seaway is completed, some attempt should be made by both countries at least to reimburse respective treasuries for out-of-pocket maintenance and operating charges.

Whether or not any attempt would be made to go farther and meet carrying charges is considered less probable.

Canada has a special interest in such a proposal because once the new seaway is completed, foreign competition (say Scandinavian pulp) will be able to enter a seaway built and operated at our expense and be sold in the heart of the U. S. continent in competition with our own product.

The St. Lawrence seaway is probably the only canal system in the world which is open to international commerce and does not charge something toward operating and maintenance costs.

Charge Market Board With Creating Scarcity

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Growing dissatisfaction with the activities of the B. C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board continues here, and a general shake-up would not be a surprising sequel to the rising tide of criticism.

Opponents of the board claim that its policies are deliberately bringing about scarcity and want in the midst of plenty, and that fictitiously high prices are being maintained for the benefit of a few preferred growers while hundreds of others lacking the board's favor have been obliged to see tons of vegetables rot.

Meanwhile an interesting police court case in Richmond, centre of the Lulu Island potato area, has challenged the right of the vegetable board's agents to interfere with growers' attempts to market their produce independently.

A few weeks ago a Chinese grower was transporting some of his potatoes by truck from his Lulu Island farm to Vancouver. Two special constables, acting under the authority of the marketing board, claimed the right of seizure, forced the Chinese to halt his truck and then proceeded to unload it, presumably to see if the potatoes bore the board's official tag.

The grower resisted the seizure and in so doing injured one of the constables, who brought charges of assault. The charges were dismissed by the magistrate on the ground that the seizure was contrary to the criminal code.

When counsel for the injured constable protested that his client had authority to seize the potatoes, the magistrate retorted: "They had no right. It is a case of legalized highway robbery."

Bureau Seeking to Stop "Scare" Advertising

Warning against wartime "scare" advertising by some industrial and mercantile firms, based on predictions of price rises and shortages of supplies, has been issued by the Toronto Better Business Bureau.

There has been a noticeable increase in such advertising during the past few months, says the Bureau, which regards the practice as a "dangerous selling expedient" to induce customers to buy in advance of needs. The Bureau bulletin declares:

"Even though some scare advertising might be deemed factual, little or none is excusable from the standpoint of sound public policy. If advertisers persist in scare appeals, the following consequences are as inevitable as those witnessed incident to the last World War:

"1. Creation of buyers' panics.

"2. An artificial, unhealthy rise in the cost of living.

"3. Industrial dislocations following that rise in the cost of living.

"4. Charges that retailers are 'profiteering.'

"5. The creation of inflated values on retailers' inventories which, with the withdrawal of supporting stimuli, crash downward with serious loss to retailing and the entire national economy.

"6. Serious damage to the whole defense programme."

The Bureau notes that on several occasions H. B. McKinnon, chairman of the Wartime Prices & Trade Board, has written to trade associations and business bodies, as well as newspaper organizations, suggesting that advertising of this character is not in the public interest.

U. S. Whisky Demand At Record Levels

Tax-paid withdrawals of domestic whisky in the United States in May set a new high at 7.5 million gallons, up about one million gallons from the previous monthly record since repeal of prohibition. Canadian companies have a substantial interest in the U. S. market. Domestic and imported distilled spirits withdrawals, including whisky, rum, gin and brandy, totalled some 14.6 million gallons, or about 30% over May, 1940.

Anticipated higher raw material costs and possible shortages of supplies have stimulated production.

Some distillers have raised prices from 40c. to 50c. a case of whisky and others are expected to follow shortly.

Increased consumption is said to reflect chiefly a stocking up by the public and the trade in advance of expected dollar a gallon federal tax increase.

CUT CONSTRUCTION COSTS!

FOR INDUSTRY

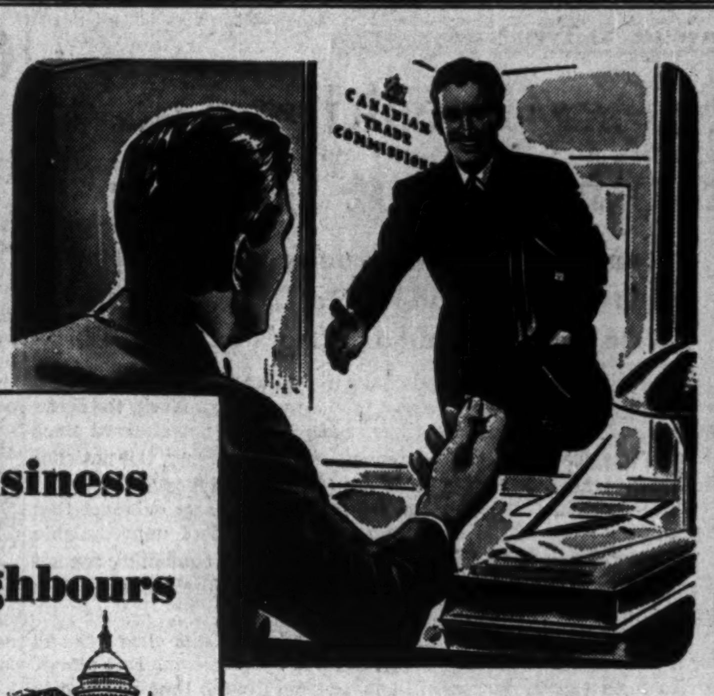
Speed the work of plant expansion with • J-M Built-Up Asbestos and Asphalt Roofs • J-M Roll Roofings • J-M Insulating Board • J-M Asphalt Tile Flooring • J-M Rock Wool Insulation • J-M Asbestos Wall Boards • J-M Acoustical Service and Materials for every requirement.

JM JOHNS-MANVILLE Building Materials

FOR THE HOME

Modern materials that protect against fire, weather and wear. J-M Cedargrain Asbestos Siding Shingles • J-M Asbestos and Asphalt Roofing Shingles • J-M Rock Wool Home Insulation • J-M Asbestos Flexboard and Wainscoting • J-M Decorative Insulating Board products.

CANADIAN
JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LIMITED
Mine and Factory - Asbestos, P.Q.
TORONTO MONTREAL
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



Good Business BETWEEN Good Neighbours

THE warm friendship that good neighbours entertain for each other becomes still more firmly cemented through the carrying on of business of mutual benefit and profit.

Canada is steadily increasing her volume of trade with the United States in the products of her forests, mines, agriculture and other sources.

The United States dollars that are used in buying Canadian products are promptly returned to pay for Canadian purchases of war materials and equipment from the United States.

To afford all possible assistance toward increasing the volume of Canadian exports to the United States the Department of Trade and Commerce is now represented by three Trade Commissioners.

These Trade Commissioners are at your service. Enquiries relative to export trade of specific commodities may be addressed to them in their respective territories.

Canadian Trade Commissioners
in the United States:

B. C. BUTLER,
510 West Sixth St.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

D. S. COLE,
British Empire Bldg.,
Rockefeller Center,
New York City, N.Y.

M. B. PALMER,
435 North Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

THE DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE
Ottawa
HON. JAMES A. MacKINNON, M.P.
Minister
L. D. WILGRESS
Deputy Minister

TC 420

For POWER, RUGGEDNESS and ECONOMY...
CHOOSE A FORD TRUCK

If you want power with economy, ruggedness with handling ease, get a Ford Truck! Get the steady, smooth, 8-cylinder flow of power from the Ford V-8 engine. Get the high torque which this engine delivers over a wide range of road speeds.

There's a Ford Truck at the price you want to pay—exactly fitted for the job you want to do. Fifty-nine body and chassis types with frames designed for each unit, eight wheelbases, three smooth-powered V-8 engines.

These good-looking Ford Trucks are right in the thick of it when there's heavy hauling to be done. Over 360,000 Ford Trucks have been built in Canada. And each Ford Truck adds to reputation of all Ford Trucks—with its proved-by-the-record economy—and in-built strength.

These are the features which have made Ford the biggest selling truck in Canada for six years in a row and for twenty-two of the past twenty-six years. Arrange an on-the-job test — and you'll pick a Ford Truck, too.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

FORD TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL CARS

Investment Trends

Stocks Breaking Out From Recent Groove

Stronger Prices Are Accompanied by Increased Activity—Dividend Forecast Indicates Approximate Maintenance Last Year's Levels

Stock price indices in Canada have moved up to levels better than seen since early April over the past few days. In New York, the Dow-Jones industrial share average has reached levels not attained since January this year. These developments are encouraging, but not conclusive, evidence that better times are coming for investors.

Shortly before Germany attacked Russia there was evidence that stocks were close to the beginning of an uptrend of unpredictable proportions. Then came the new war front and the conflicting reports of success and failure. It was quite natural that time was needed to appraise what might happen.

The outcome of the Russo-German war is far from clear yet and this is something that must be kept in mind by investors. It is almost inevitable that disturbances will appear from time to time and justify caution.

In Canada and the United States the evidence points strongly toward the likelihood of more or less stabilized earnings, chiefly because of the increasing slice that taxes are taking off from operating profits that may reach record levels. Dividends this year in the aggregate will do well if they hold last year's levels and investment return still has a bearing on stock prices.

For companies mainly dependent on civilian consumption there is entering the problem of material shortages and controls. Not yet serious, this factor merits careful discrimination in studying investment portfolios.

Still Optimistic

The Financial Post readers will recall a series of articles by E. G. Bulmer which appeared in The Post last spring. Mr. Bulmer, through study of banking figures, had evolved a method of investment forecasting that had given excellent results over past years. At the time his articles were published, his indicators had just given a signal which he interpreted as an indication that conditions for purchase of stocks were favorable.

His articles appeared at the end of March and early weeks of April, about the time when the Toronto Stock Exchange industrial share index started the approximate eight point decline which took it to a low of 85.87 on June 3. During the intervening period of quiet markets, Mr. Bulmer has continued to maintain that stocks were in a buying range. His latest letter summarizes the current situation as follows:

"The composite bank line moved up again this week indicating continued expansion in those factors which we claim prove the basis from which occur good or bad markets. It might be well at this time to take a look at the action of the individual items which make up this composite line.

"Quality: The amount of gold behind each dollar in circulation has been consistently upward since the middle of Nov., 1940, showing an increasing amount of money coming into circulation, and has all the earmarks of a persistent dollar inflation.

"Quantity: The amount of money available for investment has been gradually falling since Oct., 1940. This would tend to make the outlook for high-grade investment securities less attractive.

"Velocity: The turnover of money is increasing rapidly. Last week's debits to individual accounts in 241 cities outside of New York City has only been equalled or surpassed on 12 occasions from 1919 to date. These 12 weeks were in the period from July to Oct., 1929. It is surprising how closely the bank and production figures today resemble those of 1929.

"An economic base warranting rising stock prices underlies the market, and while the spark that will touch it off may or may not occur before an economic change takes place, this is no time to be short the market.

"Even in so-called normal times it would have taken a lot of courage to follow the indications given by the bank line and yet in every instance it was telling the true story of conditions behind the scenes and we have every reason to believe that it is still showing the way and that you will benefit by following its indications."

Market Opinions

Market comment this week appears to find more strength among the favorable factors than the unfavorable although still cautious.

Barron's N.Y. (The Trader)—Although dormant markets have been the accompaniment of the rising industrial tide, June turning in the lightest trading volume for that month since 1920, industrial share prices in the same period on the average gained over seven points. Earning power is in the ascendancy, dividends are gaining, and numerous individual stocks have scored notable appreciation of late. Such achievements, especially in conjunction with dullness, are not the forecasters of serious liquidating movements. Exponents of a non-invested position in equities are by the facts being put more and more on the defensive.

* * *

Brookmire Counselor, N.Y.—Signs at the start of the second half favor further basic expansion, with an inflationary cast, but with increasing selectivity. The war front requires careful watching; but clients should keep portfolios effectively balanced in stocks of companies that promise to share in the further basic uptrend indicated for the second half.

* * *

Journal of Commerce, N.Y.—We cannot count upon the normal relationship between commodity prices and corporate profits at this time no more than investors can now draw the usual conclusions as regards earnings prospects from the fact that industrial activity is constantly expanding to new record levels. Such factors as control of prices being more effective in one industry than another, price rises being rescinded and priorities on materials may offset the normally favorable effect of commodity price rises on stock prices.

Firm Power Use Advance 16.7%

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Net firm power consumption in Canada during May at 2,205 million kilowatt hours was 16.7% greater than for the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report on central electric stations.

During the first five months of 1941 net firm power consumed of 10,743 million kw.h. was just over 20% greater than for the like period of 1940.

Sets New Record

Output of the central stations in May reached an all-time high of 2,805 million kw.h. This compares with 2,671 million kw.h. in May, 1940, an increase of 5%.

Practically all the provinces shared in this gain. Cumulative output for the current year follows, together with comparative figures for 1940:

(Thousands of Kilowatt Hours)
Five Months Ended May

	1941	1940
Prince Ed. Island	3,516	2,730
Nova Scotia	197,241	171,699
New Brunswick	193,152	175,851
Quebec	6,892,994	6,561,952
Ontario	3,980,817	3,644,921
Manitoba	597,401	646,753
Saskatchewan	239,929	230,414
Alberta	120,814	107,984
British Columbia	946,461	847,316
Total	13,172,325	12,389,620

During May exports of electrical energy to the United States moved up to 210 million kw.h., from 193 million kw.h. for the same month last year. The gain was all in secondary power.

During the five months ended last May exports totalled 993 million kw.h., compared with 808 million kw.h. for the like period of 1940. This is the largest volume of energy exported to the States for any like five months in some years. The increase has been due primarily to meet the needs of the American aluminum industry.

N. S. Power Board Widens Service

Nova Scotia Power Commission has started work on construction of 12 miles of power line to service the area from Shelburne to Lower Sandy Point.

Extension of the line is regarded as practical assurance that a second power plant on the Roseway River will now be built by the Commission.

VICTORY LOAN
1941

◆

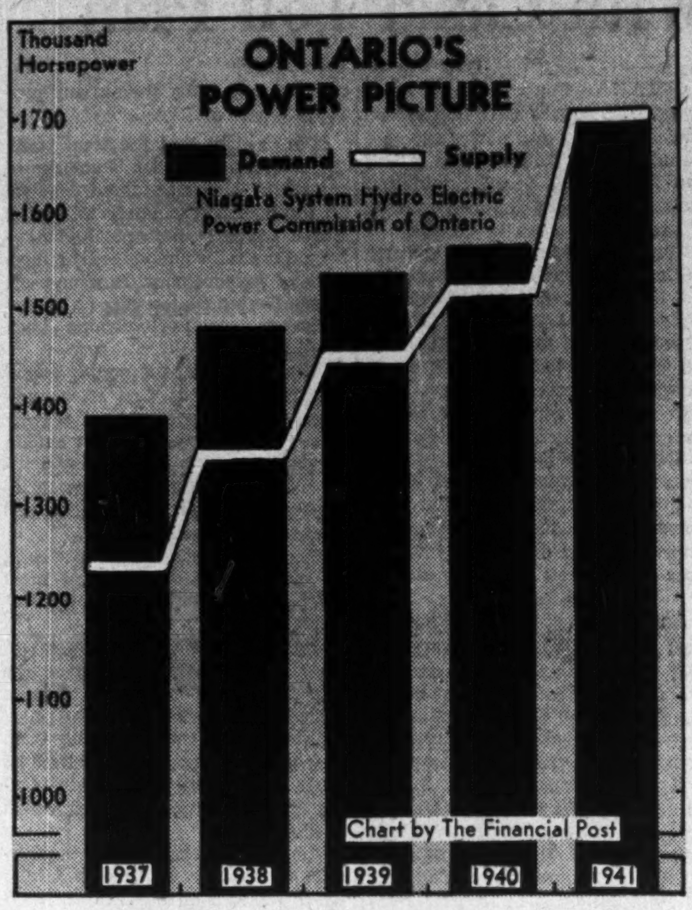
Bought and Sold

◆

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED
38 King Street West, Toronto
Branches in the principal cities of Canada

185A

Ontario Power Load Hits Peak



Year by year power resources available to Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission have been rising, both from new plants of the Commission and from Quebec power purchases. But also going up has been the peak load for the province. This is shown in the white line.

(Continued from page 1)

with the Niagara system. In November, however, an additional 10,000 h.p. will be ready for delivery from the Big Eddy development on the Musquash river.

New Industrial Demand

Throughout Ontario new war industries are nearing completion and some of them will need a lot of power. Ontario Hydro's estimates showing that it will be able to meet power demands this fall include that expected from these new plants. If all of them come into production strictly on schedule, Ontario may be 10,000 h.p. short at peak demand, but this could be met without serious inconvenience. Moreover, experience suggests the strong likelihood that some war plants scheduled to open in November or December may be delayed by not getting their equipment on time and thus ease over the extreme peak in another way.

In any case actual peak is only for a few minutes each day, during late November and early December. But Ontario has no power to spare and supplying all anticipated demands when the days get short this fall and war industries are progressively stepping up their requirements will leave the province dangerously short and with practically no reserves.

70,000 H.P. From Quebec

On Nov. 1 this year Ontario Hydro will have available an additional 20,000 h.p. from Maclaren-Quebec Power Co. and 50,000 h.p. from Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Co. This additional 70,000 h.p. will all be required at once and used as primary power.

Authority secured from the United States to divert an additional 8,000 cubic feet per second of water at Niagara last year was an important factor in enabling Ontario Hydro to satisfy power demands. This included 5,000 c.f.s. that Ontario is to return when the Ogoki-Long Lac diversion project is completed, probably some time in 1943. Hydro has about 300 men working on this scheme now and is already using the first of the Long Lac diversion into Lake Superior.

New Power at Niagara

Ontario Hydro is thus getting a total of 44,000 c.f.s. of water to use at Niagara. Its plants have a peak capacity which would use up to about 52,000 c.f.s. but variations in the load from hour to hour throughout the day make it unnecessary to operate at full capacity on a 24-hour schedule. Permission to divert the additional 8,000 c.f.s. meant that Hydro, allowing for a 50% load factor, could operate at full capacity for a longer period each day. Without this, last winter's peak load could not have been met.

May Enlarge DeCew

Only project which Ontario Hydro is ready to go ahead with on short notice is an increase in the DeCew Falls plant near Welland. So far as can be learned at present, no decision has yet been made to start but plans and specifications are well completed and only about a year would be needed to do the actual construction. Addition of one unit to the DeCew plant would add about 60,000 h.p. and two units about 120,000 h.p.

Final decision in this is tied in with the delay in deciding whether or not work is to go ahead on the development of the St. Lawrence waterway system. Decision to go ahead with the St. Lawrence project would not necessarily mean abandonment of the DeCew project. The latter could be completed in a shorter period; it would provide power right at the centre of greatest demand; and even if power from the St. Lawrence were available, use of DeCew Falls to carry peak loads would probably mean more economical operation of the system as a whole though permitting steadier use of the larger source on the St. Lawrence.

Ontario Hydro now has its Niagara, Georgian Bay and eastern Ontario systems interconnected and provided with frequency changers where such are needed. Ontario is served with three different frequencies in electric power by Hydro. The Niagara and Georgian Bay systems use 25-cycle power. Eastern Ontario uses 60-cycle power. There is also a section served by the former Dominion Power & Transmission system that requires 66 2/3-cycle power.

Making the whole Ontario Hydro set-up, with the exception of the Northern Ontario Properties, a unit through such interconnections greatly reduces the amount of reserves that have to be kept available and permits more effective use of power. For example, the Georgian Bay system has been operating quite effectively without any free reserves of its own for some time. This would not be possible were this system not connected with the Niagara system where reserve power is ready. Discussing this feature of the Ontario Hydro systems, Dr. T. H. Hogg, chairman, stated in the latest annual report that:

In One Reservoir

"These frequency changers and their associated tie-in transmission lines are of sufficient capacity to permit interchange of substantial blocks of power from one system to another, so that diversity in the time of peak load, fluctuating energy requirements, or variations in power supplies available from different power plants, may all be co-ordinated to smooth out the demand curve to the advantage of the interconnected systems."

In northern Ontario certain districts are also interconnected with one another with beneficial results.

Another move that aided in relieving the threatened power shortage in Ontario last winter was extension of daylight saving time in the larger cities to a year-around affair. The Commission estimates that the reduction in peak load attributable to this cause in the closing months of 1940 was from 65,000 to 85,000 h.p. This daylight saving will again be effective in 1941.

Investment Notes

Canada Bread: Final decision on the method of refunding the 6% first mortgage bonds of Canada Bread Co. has not been reached, The Financial Post is officially informed. Balance of $542,600 outstanding at June 30, 1940, has been reduced to slightly below $530,000.

According to last year's annual statement about $350,000 of the redemption funds will come from the company's accumulated funds, about $200,000 will be provided by borrowing through the bank or by installment notes. Maturity of the present bonds is Aug. 1, 1941.

* * *

Gas and Oil: Among the larger contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply in the week ended June 20 is about $2 millions for gasoline and oil. This went to three companies, divided as follows:

McColl-Frontenac	$ 63,736
B. A. Oil	635,818
Imperial Oil	1,282,910

* * *

National Steel Car: A contract for aircraft to the amount of $27.5 millions has been awarded to this company by the Department of Munitions and Supply in the week ended June 20. It is presumed that this refers to the Martin B26 bombers recently announced to be made by this company at Malton, Ont.

* * *

Ontario Silknit: Permission for the company to buy in preference shares on the open market was granted by shareholders at the recent annual meeting of Ontario Silknit. The company will now make application to the Supreme Court of Ontario for confirmation of the permission. It was stated at the meeting that sales in 1941 were showing an improvement over 1940. H. B. Epstein has been added to the board of directors.

* * *

American Cyanamid—This company's class B shares are among the few which are selling at new high levels for this year on the New York curb market. Its trend has been against that of most chemical securities. No important increase in 1941 earnings over the $2.44 a share earned last year is expected, nor any higher dividend, but apparently investors are looking to the broadening base of the company's products and its aggressiveness in reaching for new products and markets.

* * *

Dairy Corporation.—Bank loan of Dairy Corp. will be substantially lower at the end of the current fiscal year, according to President J. A. Caulder at the recent annual meeting. Relief from taxes is being sought from the Government, with favorable results expected. Subsidiaries are stated to be in splendid financial shape, and business should be as good or better than last year, it is stated.

* * *

Eastern Dairies — Preferred stock of this company is not without speculative interest. Market is now around 7, which is but a fraction of dividends arrears. Current operations are said to be considerably better this year though no prospects of a resumption of dividends on the preferred.

* * *

Dominion-Scottish — This investment trust was able to show a gain in net assets over the past year in spite of war conditions. In its portfolio it has made a slight shift toward bonds and preferred stocks, with a corresponding reduction in common shares which now make up 56.81% of the total. Altogether 82.36% of its holdings are in Canada now compared with 77.86% a year earlier. How the portfolio is divided according to nature of undertaking is shown below.

Classification of Portfolio

	1941 %	1940 %
Foreign govt. & municipal .	0.71	0.51
Banking & financial	3.41	3.52
Manufacturing	22.62	20.58
Foodstuffs	11.12	12.16
Pulp & paper	10.25	9.99
Gold mining	7.33	6.84
Oil	7.31	6.65
Textiles	7.25	6.51
Public utilities	5.18	7.76
Base metals	5.14	5.62
Trading	4.16	3.82
Steel	3.64	2.81
Engineering	3.61	4.26
Miscellaneous	2.30	2.75
Electric & rr. equip.	1.84	1.33
Milling	1.82	1.92
Autos., aviation, accessories	1.61	1.65
Railway & steamships	0.70	1.17
Amusements	....	0.15

* * *

Canada Cement — Gross revenues of the company to date this year should be running well ahead of those for 1940. Cement production in Canada for the first three months of 1941 was 49% ahead of the like period of 1940. Expectations are that new building will show signs of easing off before the year end.

* * *

Newsprints—Some evidence of a revival of interest in this group of stocks. Financial statements for last year indicated a marked improvement in earnings and at present most stocks are selling at less than six times earnings.

* * *

Canadian Pacific—Substantial increase in weekly earnings of the company has attracted a growing speculative following. At current levels the stock is selling within half a point of its 1941 high. No immediate prospects of a dividend, but company is steadily building up the equity back of the ordinary shares.

* * *

Foundation Co.—Without attracting any particular notice, stock of this company is currently selling at its 1941 high. A large volume of business has been handled by Foundation since outbreak of the war and profits accruing therefrom should show up in the report for the current year.

* * *

SEC report of security transactions and holdings for June this year include the following Canadian interest:

Canada Dry — Thomas Hildt, director, acquired 100 common shares, holding 400.

Dome Mines — J. S. Bache, officer director, gave away 100 shares, holding 49,000 directly and through Richmill, Bahamas Co., in which his beneficial interest is not stated, held 67,000 shares.

Robert Gair—Matthew Robinson, director, acquired 7,905 common shares, holding that number.

International Paper & Power—C. A. Agar, officer and director, held 200 common shares. Ogden Phipps, director, through a holding company in which his beneficial interest is not stated, acquired 500 common shares, holding 139,130 and 26,415 of 5% preferred. In trust for Mrs. Pitts, acquired as a gift 1,100 preferred, holding 1,550 and also acquired through a holding company, 10,481 warrants for common, holding 126,212. C. A. Agar, acquired 200 5% preferred shares, holding 500.

Aircraft Board Members Named

To Adjudicate Dispute of Montreal Area Industry With Workers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Workers and employers of four aircraft plants in the Montreal area have named a member to represent them on the conciliation board being formed to adjudicate their hour and wages dispute.

John McClelland, former vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, has been nominated by that body to represent the workers.

D. A. Paterson, secretary of the Builders' Exchange, will represent the employers: Federal Aircraft Ltd., Noorduyn Aviation Ltd., Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., and Canadian Vickers Ltd.

To Name Chairman

The conciliation board has been authorized by Ottawa but confirmation of present appointees has not yet been received. The two representatives will be called upon to name a chairman, but if they fail to agree Ottawa will make the selection.

Aircraft employees voted for a strike after negotiations between the two factions broke down. After a vote approving the strike was obtained a conciliation board was requested.

Can. Celanese Operations Up

Production at Capacity With Better Year in View

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Sales volume of Canadian Celanese Ltd. in the current year is substantially better than that for the same period last year. Demand for celanese fabrics has expanded materially and the company has brought new equipment into use. Production at this time is at capacity, whereas last year the plant was closed down for six weeks because of labor difficulties.

Outlook for the current year is regarded as excellent. Earnings prospects are considered good, subject, of course, to higher taxation, increased material and labor costs and a threatened shortage of skilled workers.

Grant Living Bonuses

Two cost of living bonuses of 5% each have been made by the company to keep pace with the cost of living. One increase was made last fall of 5% and another 5% was instituted in May this year. Labor relations are said to be proceeding more harmoniously, and it is pointed out by the company that the 10% granted more than offsets cost of living increase.

Net profit in 1940 declined by $535,166 from 1939 to $1.3 million, largely because of the shut-down in the late spring and summer last year. Reserve for income and "excess" profits tax more than doubled to $765,000.

Orders Miners End Slow-down

Union States Nova Scotia Action Violates Principles

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Board of the United Mine Workers of America (District No. 26) has instructed miners at 10 Cape Breton pits of Dominion Coal Co. to end their slow-down strike. Since April 28 the workers have followed a "production curtailment" policy in protest to the signing of an agreement without submitting it first for a membership referendum.

The board, in a letter to local unions, termed the obstructionist tactics of the men "a direct violation of all principles of the U. M. W."

Asks Miners' Answer

The district has been placed in charge of Silby Barrett, of Glace Bay, N.S., international board member, by the U. M. W. international office. Mr. Barrett sent the letter out to local unions after calling a meeting of the district board

All local offices affected by the slow-down programme were ordered to consider their stand and to reply not later than July 15.

Dominion Coal Co. has issued and advertised a statement in which it outlines the history of the disagreement. It stresses that there is no quarrel between the Dominion Coal Co. and the union. An agreement has been signed for the current year covering wages and working conditions based upon a report handed down March 8, this year, by a special tribunal appointed by the Dominion Minister of Labor.

Hits Foreign Exchange

The company points out that as a result of curtailed production coal companies are forced to import foreign coal to replace that lost by slow-down tactics of the miners. It points out that considerable United States funds are used up unnecessarily through the purchase of coal from this source. A further strain is placed upon Canadian transportation systems.

The company has reproduced a letter from D. W. Morrison, president of District No. 26, to local unions in his district, in which he says "curtailing production and assisting curtailment of same is acting contrary to the laws of this organization."

Can. Breweries Answers Critics of Brading Deal

Following allegations in a letter from R. A. Reid, K.C., Toronto, that the expropriation proceedings under which the Government took over the Brading Breweries property in Ottawa resulted in the company receiving an excessive value for the property, Canadian Breweries Ltd. has issued a statement outlining the course of the expropriation proceedings.

The company's statement points out that Brading Breweries plant in Ottawa has been operated on its present site for 75 years. "It has always been a profitable property and is currently earning a very good return on more than $1 million," states the company.

When the notice of expropriation proceedings had been received by the company, it employed architects and engineers to determine the cost of constructing a new plant, finding that at least $1 million would be required.

Says Price Exorbitant

Mr. Reid in his letter, which was published in the Toronto Globe & Mail of June 13, 1941, stated that Ottawa assessment figures show total value of the property as $144,575, made up of $16,975 for the land and $127,600 for the buildings. He calls the $550,000 which the Exchequer Court awarded to Brading Breweries for the property an "exorbitant amount" and states that "no evidence of value appears to have been given or taken before any court or arbitration, no witnesses heard, examined or cross-examined, no experts' or valuators reports on property are produced, no argument in opposition is heard on behalf of the public and no opportunity to present evidence is given at all."

Canadian Breweries outlines the history of the Ottawa beautification plan down to the time of the report of Jacques Greber, city planning expert and architect retained by the Government, in Feb., 1938, which was adopted by both the city of Ottawa and the Dominion in August that year. This report, states the company, "made it quite clear that the Brading property would eventually be acquired by the Government."

Investigations Made

Formal notice of expropriation of its entire property was received by the company on Aug. 17, 1938, but no further action taken by the Government, except to examine titles, until 1939. In that year, states the company, the Government "appointed architects, engineers and real estate experts and later in 1940 obtained reports from chartered accountants and a technical expert in the employ of National Breweries Ltd., a competitor."

While this was going on the company's operating position was embarrassed by inadequacy of the plant. In the summer of 1940 it asked the Government either to abandon the expropriation plan or to pay for the property so that the company could rebuild elsewhere. The Government informed the company of its intention to proceed with the expropriation. The company had asked $1 million as compensation and the Government offered $550,000 with the company to retain the machinery.

"This offer was considered by the company to be very considerably less than a fair price. But for the reasons that the country was at war and because of the anxiety of the company to rebuild before forecasted restrictions against new industrial construction were imposed, the company agreed to accept the Government's offer."

Exchequer Court Judgment

On Nov. 14, 1940, the Exchequer Court gave judgment in the amount offered by the Government. The company received payment April 24, 1941, and "immediately after this the Government introduced restrictions against new industrial construction, which made it impossible for the company to rebuild."

Now the company has an application before the Government for permission to expend $126,000 on the property which it no longer owns and for an extension of the present lease until the end of the war.

Calgary Plant May Stay Put

Dominion Bridge Subsidiary Was Planning to Move to Vancouver

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Reports received here from Calgary indicate that the Dominion Bridge Company's subsidiary, Manitoba Rolling Mills, will stay in the Alberta city and not be dismantled and shifted to the Pacific coast.

Officials of the company in Calgary are quoted as saying that the plant will be brought into production more speedily at Calgary than if the machinery were to be dismantled and moved to Vancouver. Dominion Bridge head office officials at Montreal decline to comment.

Confirmation was lacking on the coast and there is said to be still a good chance that the transfer will be made as there is a growing accumulation of scrap steel and iron in British Columbia, and all of it will be required speedily for the $100 millions cargo ship programme now under way for Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd.

Original announcement that the Calgary plant would be transferred to Vancouver, where Dominion Bridge has already started work on a $5 millions naval arsenal, was made several weeks ago in the House of Commons by Hon. C. D. Howe, who stated, however, that it was purely a company affair.

The minister mentioned that the move was dictated by a desire to expedite production of steel for the west coast shipyard programme.

J. S. Mitchell Sells New Debentures

Proceeds Cover Outlay on Retirement of Preferred Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—J. S. Mitchell & Co. has sold privately $240,000 of 4½% serial debentures maturing 1942 to 1951 inclusive.

By this sale the company obtains the bulk of the funds required to redeem the preferred stock which was called for redemption at 110 on June 5.

Pay 10 Installments

The debentures are dated June 2, 1941, and mature $24,000 annually. Although not secured, the company agrees not to impair working capital below $500,000 by payments of dividends, nor to mortgage the property. They are payable in Canadian funds and are redeemable at 102½ as a whole or in part at any time on 30 days' notice.

Maximum interest requirements on the new debentures will be $10,800 as compared with dividends of approximately $19,000 on the redeemed preferred stock. This is equivalent to nearly 55 cents a share on the common stock.

Horton Steel Names Gordon N. Russel

Gordon N. Russel, Pacific Building, Vancouver, is now representing Horton Steel Works Ltd. in British Columbia.

The company has its own sales offices in Toronto and Montreal and has been represented in the middle west for many years by Mumford Medland Ltd. at 576 Wall St., Winnipeg. The main office and plant is at Fort Erie, Ont.

Stock Exchange Averages

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
July 8	92.09	100.18	66.47	18.17
July 7	91.58	99.00	64.73	17.33
July 5	89.85	97.85	63.56	17.26
July 4	89.50	97.40	63.40	17.27
July 3	89.56	97.38	63.27	17.25
July 2	89.25	97.62	63.15	17.21
Month ago ..	86.46	98.14	59.76	17.06
Year ago	87.54	79.42	56.81	19.56
High, 1941 ...	103.48	109.76	69.33	21.62
Low, 1941	85.87	95.68	59.30	16.73

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Chd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
July 8	45.3	58.9	54.4	66.03	69.37
July 7	45.4	57.2	53.3	65.87	67.38
July 5	45.0	55.4	52.0	59.43	68.72
July 4	45.0	55.4	52.0	59.57	68.33
July 3	44.7	55.5	51.9	60.16	68.49
July 2	44.5	55.5	51.8	58.96	68.49
Month ago .	42.1	53.3	49.6	60.91	70.69
Year ago .	50.7	56.7	54.7	74.12	57.66
High 1941 ..	54.3	66.4	62.3	82.25	79.99
Low 1941 ..	42.1	52.3	49.3	58.96	67.38

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Notice to Debenture Holders of the
TOWN OF EASTVIEW
ONTARIO

Notice is hereby given that a Plan of Adjustment of the Debenture Indebtedness of the Town of Eastview has been approved by the Council of the Town of Eastview and the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Ontario, and is being recommended to debenture holders for acceptance by the Eastview Debenture Holders' Committee.

Since, to become effective, the Plan requires the approval of holders of at least two-thirds of the debenture debt of the Town, the Committee desires to urge that all holders of Town of Eastview Debentures communicate with the Secretary to the Committee, F. W. Cline, Esq., Tenth Floor, 302 Bay Street, Toronto 2, Ontario, in order to obtain a circular summarizing the Plan, together with a form for signifying approval thereto.

Bond Markets

Could Now Repatriate Over $300 Millions

Aid to Britain at $3 Millions Daily Reaches 60% of British-held Dominion Obligations — No New Vesting Orders

Last week's transfer of $294.3 millions of sterling from the Bank of Canada to the Foreign Exchange Control Board was not specifically earmarked for repatriation. But if it is used for this purpose, the amounts in hand would come close to redeeming the balance of Dominion direct and guaranteed obligations held in Britain.

The $294 millions shift was part of a $325 millions advance from the Dominion to the Foreign Exchange Control Board. To it must be added the amounts of sterling already held by the Board, and the possible extension of the advance to $400 millions under the present authorization.

The amount of Dominion obligations now held in Britain is not stated, but at the end of 1937 British holders were estimated to possess $317.1 millions of Dominion direct debts, another probable $500 millions of Dominion-guaranteeds. Allowing for the $340 millions-odd of Dominion debts repatriated in 1940 operations, that would leave $477 millions still to go. The amounts known to be in the hands of the Foreign Exchange Board would be sufficient to absorb over 60% of this balance.

Not Earmarked

If the sterling balance is for repatriation, it might be applied to other securities than Government. In 1937 Britain held some $61.3 millions of provincial securities; approximately $500 millions of non-guaranteed railroads; $135.8 millions of municipals, which together with corporation and Dominion holdings brought the 1937 total to $2,684.8 millions. It would be possible to buy any group of these securities with the accumulated sterling and distribute them in Canada.

Repatriation of a type requiring the public distribution of securities is not regarded as probable so soon after the Victory Loan. And it is not certain that the sterling will be used in direct repatriation operations at all. No new vesting order, requisitioning British-held securities for sale in Canada, has been announced. It is quite possible that the sterling funds will be held in Canada indefinitely.

* * *

$3 Millions a Day

Whatever is done with the sterling accumulation, the rate at which these funds have been piling up in the Bank of Canada in the past few months is evidence of the increasing flow of materials to Britain. Sterling and U.S. exchange holdings of the Bank rose $20 millions in March; $64.5 millions in April; $82.3 millions in May and in the first 25 days of June the Bank's holdings increased $78.6 millions. In other words, the aid furnished to Britain by Canadians, in addition to their own war expenses, was running at over $3 millions daily about the end of June. On a per capita basis, Canadians are contributing about $2 weekly per person for British supplies.

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Municipal Finances

Winnipeg. — Annual financial statement of Winnipeg compares funded debt in 1940 with that of 1920. Total net debt at the end of 1940 amounted to $24.8 millions against $31.8 millions 20 years before. The percentage of self-supporting debt in 1940 was 66% against 43% in 1920. Local improvement debt was 3% of the total against 25% in 1920 and schools and general debts amounted to 31% in 1940 against 32% in the earlier year. Average interest rates payable on the city's debts is now 4.69%, the largest amount of the debt amounting to $28.3 millions bears coupons at the rate of 4½%. The next largest amount is $7.3 millions and is in 4% bonds and approximately $17 millions is in rates over 4½%, maximum being 6%. Total gives a gross debt of $54.9 millions against which sinking fund totals $30.8 millions.

Ottawa. — 1941 estimates for the city of Ottawa show an increase in general assessment of $725,000, the 1941 figures for general purposes being $153.2 millions. Public school assessment of $128.4 millions is up $617,000, collegiate institute assessment of $155.7 millions is up $696,000 and separate school assessment of $27.4 millions is up $80,000. Tax rate for public school supporters is 37 mills against 39 mills last year while separate school supporters pay 44.55 mills also down 2 mills from 1940. Expenditures for the year are estimated at $5.9 millions against $6.2 millions for 1940.

* * *

Lethbridge, Alberta. — Annual statement of the city of Lethbridge carries comparisons for the years 1940 back to 1933 inclusive. The 1933 assessment has remained practically unchanged, being now $17.8 millions against $17.9 in the earlier year. The taxable assessment is also a little over $100,000 less than in 1933; now stands at $9.8 millions. Mill rate has been reduced from $46.11 mills in 1933 to 42 mills in 1940. The city's debt has been reduced $916,140 in the seven-year period from $2,027,168 to $1,111,029 at the end of 1940. These figures show the net debt after deducting sinking fund.

* * *

Oshawa, Ont.—General assessment for the city of Oshawa for 1941 is estimated at $26.6 millions, compared with $26.2 millions for 1940. Tax rate for the city has been set at 29 mills against 30.5 mills last year and 31.5 mills in 1939. Net revenue from taxation has correspondingly been reduced from $924,698 in 1940 to an estimated $884,087 in 1941. Revenue from all sources for 1941 is estimated at $1.2 million against $1.3 million received in 1940. The city realized a surplus of $34,245 in 1940 of which $19,765 was carried to 1941 budget, the balance placed in reserve fund.

United Secur. Faces Change

Reorganization in Prospect With Principal Revenue Source Cut Off

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Adoption of the bond agreement between Montreal Tramways Co. and the bondholders involves indirectly a reorganization of United Securities Ltd.

United Securities is a holding company controlling the majority of stock in Montreal Tramways Co. and Canadian Light and Power Co. It was established in 1924. In 1927 the company publicly issued $3.6 millions of 5½% collateral trust bonds and again in 1929 issued $1.6 million of 5½% of Series "B" collateral trust bonds.

Security behind these issues had a total book value of $9.2 millions. Direct security for the bonds was $1.3 million of Canadian Light and Power 5% bonds; 18,756 common shares of the same company and 38,336 shares of Montreal Tramways Co.

While all obligations in connection with these bonds have been met regularly, the market value of the security behind them has been steadily declining and at March 31 last amounted to $3,280,198 compared with $4,143,500 of collateral trust bonds outstanding. In addition to investments, the company had on hand last March $251,553 of cash and $42,138 of accrued dividends and interest.

Principal Revenue Source

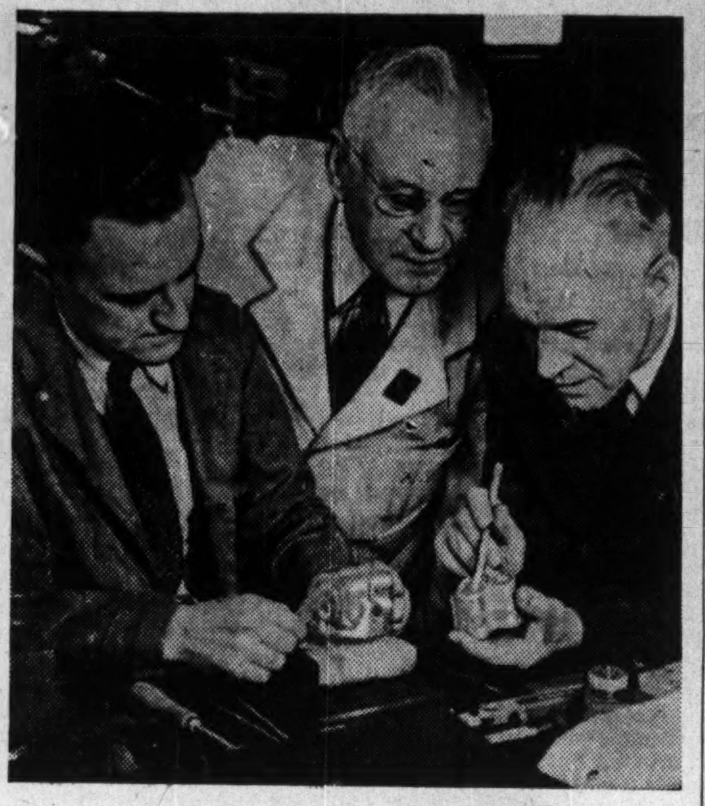
United Securities' principal source of revenue has been in the form of dividends on its holdings of Montreal Tramways stock. Last year revenue from this source totalled $6 a share or $230,016. This compares with the company's total income in the 1941 fiscal year of $311,096.

Interest requirements on the collateral trust bonds in the hands of the public ($792,000 are held in the company's own treasury) amounts to $184,332. This does not include any premium which would have to be paid where payment in U. S. funds was demanded.

With its present cash position the company will have no trouble in taking care of its next interest coupon.

But under the terms of reorganization for Montreal Tramways Co., that company will not be in a position to pay dividends on its capital stock for some time. Thus if the plan is adopted, United Securities' principal source of income will be cut off until such time as the company meets its obligations under the new setup.

A reorganization of United Securities is in prospect. It is too early to say what form it will take.



OPTICAL GLASS PRODUCTION STARTED

Canada's production of fire control instruments gained fresh momentum this week. Output of optical instruments, with imported glass, has been under way for some few weeks. Production of optical glass, never before attempted in Canada, was officially launched this week during formal dedication of the plant of Research Enterprises Ltd. Above, plant officials examine the first complete instrument turned out by the Government-owned company, at its new factory in a Toronto suburb.

Montreal Tramways Plan Seeks Maturity Extension

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Tramways Co. has submitted a scheme of arrangement covering default of principal on the first mortgage bonds, which the committees for the first and refunding mortgage and general and refunding mortgage have unanimously agreed to recommend to bondholders for acceptance.

Until details of the plan are made available, which is expected to be in the next two or three weeks, it is not possible to analyze the proposal in detail.

In general the plan provides for reduction of present first mortgage issue from $23,611,000 to $19,720,000 by cancellation of $3,891,000 of bonds part of which are held by the trustee as security for the general and refunding bonds and the balance by the company.

Bonds For Retirement

In addition the company will purchase $720,000 face value of bonds for retirement, within three months of adoption of scheme, to reduce the issue to $19 millions.

The holders will be asked to extend the maturity for 10 years to July 1, 1951 on the same general terms and conditions, including 5% interest and payment in Canadian funds, U. S. dollars or pounds sterling at option of the bondholder.

The company also agrees to set up a sinking fund requiring $700,000 in Canadian funds annually, commencing July 1, 1942, for retirement of the first mortgage bonds.

In respect to the general and refunding bonds, of which there are four series outstanding, the company proposes to create a new closed issue of general mortgage bonds to be issued in two series.

Series A, payable as to principal and interest in Canadian, U. S. or Sterling funds, will be offered to holders of the existing general and refunding bonds who were bona fide residents in countries other than Canada on April 17, 1941, when the company announced it would be unable to meet the principal of the first mortgage bonds on their maturity.

Series B general mortgage bonds, payable as to principal and interest in Canadian currency only, are to be offered to all holders of the general and refunding bonds resident in Canada.

Series Divided

These two series of bonds will themselves be divided in subseries, one bearing interest at 5% to replace the present Series A, B and D bonds, and the second bearing interest at 4½% to replace the present series C bonds.

A sinking fund will be provided for the new general mortgage bonds equal in amount to that set out in the trust deeds securing the existing general and refunding bonds, but the company is under no obligation to make any payments until 1951.

Payments on account of this sinking fund, however, would be called for in event of the company paying a dividend on capital stock. However, the latter cannot be done until at least $2 millions of the new general mortgage bonds have been retired.

Toronto Brokers' Loans Gain $2 Millions in June

For the first time in some months borrowings of members of the Toronto Stock Exchange showed a substantial rise in June. At the end of last month the total of $9.6 millions was up $2 millions from the end of May but was still $344,760 below June, 1940.

Quoted market value of all stocks on the Toronto Exchange was $3,542.5 millions at June 30, an increase of $66.2 millions during the month. Ratio of borrowings to market values amounted to 0.27% compared with 0.22% at May 31 and 0.35% a year ago.

CREAK, CUSHING PARTNERS

W. Alex Falconer and Philip Godfrey have been admitted to a partnership in the accounting firm of Creak, Cushing & Hodgson, Montreal. The business is being carried on under the present name. In addition to the new partners, Lemuel Cushing, G. S. Burden, George Hunter and Alfred Smibert are members of the firm.

Foreign Exchange

During the week July 1 to July 7 there was no change in the quotation on the United States dollar at Toronto and Montreal which was $1.10 for buying and $1.11 for selling. The sterling rate likewise was unchanged at $4.43 buying and $4.47 selling. The rate is published daily by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Other Currencies, July 7

Australia ...	3.58	N. Zealand .	3.61
India	.3372	S. Africa ...	4.47
Japan	.2625	Hong Kong .	.2722

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Victoria Realty .	*6%	1948	Aug. 15	102½
Southern Kraft	*4¼%	1946	July 12	par
Dom. Tel. Secs.	†5½%	1978	Aug. 2	par

Drawn by lot: †$5,200.
*All outstanding balance.

Bond Sales

TREASURY BILLS

Latest sale of Dominion of Canada Treasury Bills brought a slight improvement in price and an increase in the number of tenders. Since the middle of May, prices had gradually dropped as funds were diverted into the Victory Loan. The present sale, for $35 millions, marks the first reversal of this trend, average price being 99.85408, a cost basis of 0.586%, as compared with the mid-June price of 99.854 and yield of 0.588%. The latest issue is dated July 4, to mature Oct. 3, 1941.

Bond Tenders

4 p.m., July 21, Magog, P.Q.—$35,000, 3½% or 4%, dated May 1, 1941, redeemable from May, 1942 to May, 1961. A. Girard, sec.-treas.

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SHAW SCHOOLS

Trust Holding Shifts Bonds

Corporate Investors Sells Mines, Construction, Steels and Papers

Analysis of Corporate Investors Ltd. portfolio for the year ended April 30, 1941, shows a substantial holding of Dominion Government bonds, a new item to the list. Other changes reveal a tendency toward greater diversification, holdings in industries more directly stimulated by the war have been lightened, with minor increases in other sections.

Percentages of the various investment classes are based on costs. In the 1941 balance sheet investments at cost less reserves amounted to $937,766, a year earlier to $952,593. An increase or decrease of 1% is therefore roughly equal to about $9,500 worth of securities. Changes made during the year are as follows:

Percent of Total Portfolio

Increases:	1941 %	1940 %	Change %
Government bonds .	14.35	....	14.35
Merchandising	3.35	2.59	0.76
Banking & finance	8.51	8.45	0.06
Oil & rubber	7.35	7.30	0.05
Electrical equipt. ...	3.88	3.85	0.03
Decreases:			
Golds & base metals	15.20	18.72	3.52
Construction	1.47	4.75	3.28
Iron & steel	13.46	16.16	2.70
Pulp & paper	9.90	11.69	1.79
Food, grain & milling	4.28	5.56	1.28
Sundries	8.36	9.63	1.27
Textiles	4.22	4.84	0.62
Public utilities	5.18	5.65	0.47
Liquors	0.49	0.81	0.32

Principal decreases were in common stocks, the percentage of the portfolio dropping from 68.72% to 57.22%. Preferred shares held fell from 28.18% to 25.75%, while bonds rose from 3.10% to 17.03%.

CORPORATE INVESTORS LTD.
Portfolio Changes as Shown at Apr. 30, 1941, since Apr. 30, 1940

DELETED	
Bonds:	
Mersey Paper	
Preferred Stock:	
Canada Cement	Lake of Woods
Common Stock:	
Donnacona	Foundation Co.
Falconbridge	Noranda
Gold Mining Stock:	
East Malartic	Pickle Crow
DECREASED	
Preferred Stock:	
Canada Bread	Hamilton Cotton
Gatineau	Inter. P. & P.
Common Stock:	
Building Prod.	Moore Corp.
Canada Malting	Page-Hersey
Hinde & Dauch	Steel of Canada
Inter. Nickel	Union Gas
ADDED	
Bonds:	
Dominion, 3%/52	Dominion, 3%/55
Gold Mining Stock:	
Coch.-Willans	Malartic Gold
Lake Shore	Upper Canada
Lamaque Gold	
INCREASED	
Preferred Stock:	
Can. Steamship	Gen. Steel Wares
Common Stock:	
Asbestos Corp.	Fanny Farmer
Dominion Bridge	Lake of Woods
Gold Mining Stock:	
Dome Mines	Kerr-Addison
Hollinger	Macassa Mines

G. M. Publications to Serve Employees in Uniform

To serve the 500 ex-employees of General Motors of Canada and its dealers who are now in the armed forces, the company has started regular issue of a leaflet newspaper called "The Front Line."

Designated as the official organ of the General Motors Canadian war service honor roll, the publication is also dedicated to men from the company doing war work in civilian capacities. Notable example of this group is H. J. Carmichael, former general manager, now Director-General of Munitions Production at Ottawa.

The first issue, recently off the press, features a message from R. S. McLaughlin, president of the company. He voices the hope that the little journal will not only provide news and comment of interest to its special audience, but will be a link between those in war service and the General Motors organization.

Listed in the first issue are six men who have lost their lives since joining the forces. The roster of those who have joined up includes about 300 from company plants and offices in Oshawa, Windsor and Regina, and about 200 from dealer organizations.

Newfoundland Extends Aid

Arms Gift and Interest-free Loan Made by Island

With revenue at an all-time high of $16.2 millions, Newfoundland had a surplus of $700,000 in the year ended June 30, the Hon. J. H. Penson, Commissioner for Finance, reported in his budget address.

Expenditure totalled $15.5 millions during the year.

Revenue, swollen by increased imports and customs duties, employment on Canadian defense projects and United States bases construction, and generally improved economic conditions, gave the Island the first surplus it has been able to report in many years.

Aid to U. K.

While the Island has reached its objective of relieving the British exchequer of operating deficits, it is carrying its war aid further.

From last year's surplus of $700,000 and anticipated surplus of $2.6 millions this year, it has been decided to make a gift of $500,000 to establish a squadron of Defiant fighter aircraft. The squadron will be known as the Newfoundland Squadron and manned by Newfoundland personnel.

From the balance of surplus and anticipated surplus the Commission of Government will loan $2.3 millions to the British Government interest free to be used for war purposes. It will be repayable after the war. First installment of $300,000 will be advanced immediately. War savings certificate sales are being sold by the Government to obtain part of the necessary funds.

Raise Profits Tax

The Finance Minister announced an increase in "excess" profits tax of 10%. A general 7½% increase in customs imposts, levied last November, was eliminated to reduce the cost of living.

Several commodities were switched to the tariff free list, including flour, oatmeal, corn meal, poultry feeds and salt for curing fish. Reductions were made on a lengthy list of imports used by industry.

Mr. Penson's speech outlined proposals for railway development, facilities of which are severely overtaxed, and a scheme for financing war industries.

Sinking fund of $1 million will be set aside in the current year. Grants for social services will be maintained and expenditure on education increased.

Control of the Newfoundland airport has been transferred to the Canadian Government, Mr. Penson announced. Royal Canadian Air Force units have been stationed in Newfoundland since early in the war.

DELIST REMINGTON RAND

At the request of the company shares of Remington Rand Inc. have been removed from trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange as from July 14, 1941.

That Millionaire feeling - DOESN'T COST A CENT!

It's a fact. You can have that home of yours heated, regulated to the king's taste—with only a few easy minutes a day furnace tending time. You can cut a slice off your fuel bill—so big that you'll get back the full cost of the Livingston in a very few seasons. That's why it doesn't cost a cent.

Livingston STOKERS

Canadian—built for Canadian homes.

It takes only a few hours at your convenience to have the Livingston installed ready for action. Your present furnace will take on new life and surprising efficiency.

It's a Livingston

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LIVINGSTON STOKER SALES COMPANY
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DIRECT FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND!

Perfected Product of Scottish Skill

Scotland's most skilled designers and expert workmen have made the North British Ball what it is today—the ball you can absolutely depend on for greater yardage, greater accuracy, greater controllability.

Make your next 18 holes a game to be remembered — play North British Golf Balls!

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IMPORTED from SCOTLAND
BRITISH

NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO. LIMITED
284 King St. West Toronto

Giants of War are cradled in Peace

Because Robert Fulton saw steam as a driving force of ships - speed of maritime travel has increased a thousand-fold. Now, those who go down to the sea in Britain's invincible men o'war are riding the inspiration of a man - and the fruits of peace-time experiment and production.

With the resources of a long-established organization . . . skilled and experienced . . . Hull Steel Foundries Limited is producing castings that meet the Navy's rigid specifications for accuracy and quality. Fully mobilized for every call on its facilities, Hull Steel stands four-square behind the Empire's war effort and Canada's industrial needs.

HULL STEEL
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HULL QUEBEC

The Editorial Page . .

Canada Loses in This Tax Squabble

This question of the withholding tax imposed by the United States and Canada on interest or dividends paid to non-residents shows first class signs of developing into a very expensive competition.

It is another example of the troubles that can develop when major tax changes are made without complete investigation of their implications.

First of all, the latest Canadian budget upset the happy agreement whereby both countries agreed to deduct only 5% from interest or dividends paid to residents of the other country. When Mr. Ilsley upped the Canadian tax to 15%, he ended the reciprocal tax convention of 1936 which had placed the rate at 5%.

His action provoked a storm of protest from both countries. Investors in the United States saw one main attraction of their holdings of Canadian securities disappear and alleged a breach of faith with American capital. This protest was recognized when the Dominion took the new 15% tax off interest paid in other than Canadian funds.

This eased the situation somewhat but still left the provinces, led by Ontario, feeling discriminated against in that provincial bond interest was subject to the new tax when paid in Canadian funds but Dominion bond interest was not.

Eventually there was a further backing down on the part of the Dominion Government and all interest payable on Dominion and Provincial bonds in Canadian funds was exempted from the increase of 10% in the rate.

But the story does not end here. When Canada abrogated the 1936 reciprocal tax convention which established the 5% rate, it automatically invited the U. S. to impose its regular rate of 16½% on interest and dividend payments from that country paid Canadians. Now the U. S. is thinking of raising the withholding tax to 27½%. Although not yet law, there is a good chance that this recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee will be adopted.

There was a clear lack of preliminary investigation before imposing the new tax. Mr. Ilsley's action started a chain of circumstances which now results in Canadian estimates of probable revenue from the new tax being drastically curtailed and Canadian investors being penalized on a very severe scale.

Newfoundland Repays British Help

Newfoundland's war effort, already substantial in man power serving in the British armed forces, has been supplemented by a very real measure of economic aid to the Mother Country.

The Island Colony has announced it will:

1. Look after its own financial requirements for the duration of war. The Commission of Government announced a surplus of $700,000 in the year ended June 30, thus obviating necessity for British financial support;
2. Donate $500,000 to Great Britain for a fighter aircraft squadron to be manned by Newfoundlanders;
3. Out of surplus of the past year and from anticipated surplus in the current year, loan to Great Britain $2.3 millions interest free, repayable after the war; $300,000 is to be advanced immediately.

These gifts are all the more remarkable when it is remembered that Newfoundland has been staggering under huge deficits for many years. For eight years the Island has been a financial liability to the British Exchequer.

By a sudden turn of fortune and more particularly by the sacrifices of Newfoundlanders, the Government has been able to make a material contribution to hard-pressed Britain.

In terms of man power and money, Newfoundland's war effort has been pushed to about 100% of capacity.

Better Planning; Better Administration

Leading United States newspapers have been studying the methods of defence planning and war supply administration across the line. They find the situation not yet satisfactory. The chief difficulty is the multiplicity of boards and committees, no one of which has enough power. Whenever the machine breaks down, a new part is added to it in the form of another board. The president continues to be the only co-ordinator and, as he is much too busy, things do not get co-ordinated.

The New York Times calls for "a master planning board at the top" whose members will not be tied down by pressing routine duties and which will determine the real defence needs of the country in terms of men and equipment. This group would make the all-over strategic and industrial decisions.

The Christian Science Monitor supplements this appeal by calling for concentration of production authority. It quotes the Military Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives as saying:

> "Lack of co-ordination and absence of a responsible head with authority and power to fix responsibility . . . has been largely responsible for the deficiencies now being experienced in defense production."

The Monitor, in comment, says there is need for unification and single-handed direction of matters like production and priorities. President Roosevelt, it says, should immediately appoint an Administrator of Production and give him authority equivalent to that of a Cabinet post.

We have similar problems in Canada. We have not yet set up an inner war cabinet, composed of ministers "free from pressing routine duties," and charged with the master planning of our war effort. We have gone further than the United States in concentrating production and priorities in a single department. But the minister of that department attempts to combine heavy political and parliamentary duties with his purely administrative work. He has no single driving executive at the top to co-ordinate all production activities.

The Financial Post's Platform For War

1. Strengthening cabinet leadership by drawing on Canada's best executive brainpower irrespective of political considerations.

2. An inner war cabinet, free from departmental duties, to plan the nation's war effort and to see that the plans are carried out.

3. Appointment of a non-political industrial executive with complete authority to organize and direct procurement of munitions and supply.

4. Pay-as-we-go policy to the very limit consistent with an all-out war effort.

5. Elimination of wasteful spending by public bodies or private individuals.

6. A national programme to deal with post-war employment and relief problems.

Winning the war has become the focus for all effort, national or personal, in Canada. It requires full mobilization of the nation's material and spiritual resources.

To the fullest degree this should be achieved by individual effort, freely made.

Strong national leadership will inspire service and sacrifice. In turn this will reduce the need for regimentation and compulsion.

The New "Party Line"

The new Communist "party line" is gradually emerging in statements issued by American communists and in articles in Red papers.

It starts off well enough: "Defend America by giving full aid to the Soviet union, Great Britain and all nations who fight against Hitler." The isolationists are violently attacked as the "allies of Fascism," "the spokesmen of the most reactionary elements in the bourgeoisie" and "the core of the Fifth Column." The Communists definitely want the U. S. to fight alongside of Stalin against Hitler.

But with these rhetorical flourishes the manifestos get down to business. They ask for an end of the "persecution of Communists"; they want Earl Browder released.

They give no assurance of an end to subversive operations or of illegal Communist-inspired strikes. In fact they say that the strikes are due to 'the war profiteers, the reactionary elements and Wall Street imperialists" who refuse to grant a "living wage."

It is hard to say how much of this "party line" has come out of Moscow and how much of it is just an advance guess by the party leaders on this continent as to what Moscow expects of them. In either event, it is not promising. The Reds are simply trying to put on a cloak of respectability as a cover for continued subversive operations.

Anyone who thinks that Hitler's attack on Stalin will bring all-out co-operation from Red leaders in Canada and the United States in industrial production is fooling himself dangerously.

Editorials in Brief

The Port Elgin Times says to Prime Minister King:

> "The responsibility of a leader is to lead . . . The emergency is not in Canada—it is in England . . . It is your duty to go (to London) when Churchill and England call."

• • •

"About the only thing the British and the Americans have in common is the language," says the Chicago Tribune.

That, at least, is about the only thing that the British people and the Chicago Tribune have in common.

• • •

Hon. Mr. Thorson complains that he is deluged with applications for jobs on his staff. Could he not build up an entire department by hand-picking experienced men and women in other government departments whose activities have been curtailed by the war?

• • •

Cyrus S. Eaton, ex-Canadian, now a Cleveland financier, has issued a strong statement attacking "counsels of cowardice" which urge that the United States should not fight until attacked. "Risking a few American lives now will save hundreds of thousands of American lives later," he says.

• • •

Brig.-General J. A. Clark, of Vancouver, writes an open letter to the Prime Minister, asking some pointed questions. He objects to the Prime Minister comparing our achievements in this war with what he had accomplished in the last war. "There is," says Gen. Clark, "only one comparison that matters today: Are we outstripping Germany both in production and in trained manpower?"

• • •

H. J. Heinz Company circulates its house organ among tens of thousands of employees in the United States. Recently the Canadian head of the company contributed an editorial urging Heinz employees to vacation in Canada.

Other Canadian concerns with their roots in the United States might find this a good precedent to follow.

• • •

The agricultural editor of The Post shuddered when he read an AP dispatch the other morning about a "thoroughbred" Aberdeen-Angus bull. Should have been "pure-bred," he says.

The Oxford English Dictionary allows the use of the word thoroughbred in this connection. But the word is usually confined to that particular breed of race horses, whose ancestors trace back to Arab stallions brought into western Europe centuries ago.

• • •

Someone is circulating anonymously a postcard showing Churchill looking at the Victory Loan torch and remarking to himself, "I asked for tools. What the hell's the use of this?"

That torch stood for over $700 millions of new Canadian money subscribed to provide the tools. Canada will this year ship Britain $1.5 billion of munitions, food, metals, etc., in addition to maintaining our own fighting forces.

• • •

Isabel Paterson, book reviewer of the New York Herald-Tribune, makes a shrewd comment on our parlor intellectuals and "social planners" when she says:

> "While denouncing the 'totalitarian state' abroad and professing devotion to civil liberty, practically all the writers on politics and economics continue to produce volumes urging vast extensions of the already aggrandized power of government in general, with schemes for its application in minute detail, which could result in nothing but the 'totalitarian state' and extinction of the last vestige of civil liberty or personal rights."

• • •

In 1841, just a century ago, Upper and Lower Canada were united to form a single British colony. Over 80 years had passed, after the final conquest of French Canada, before this first union could be effected. Nearly a quarter of a century was to elapse before Confederation with other provinces.

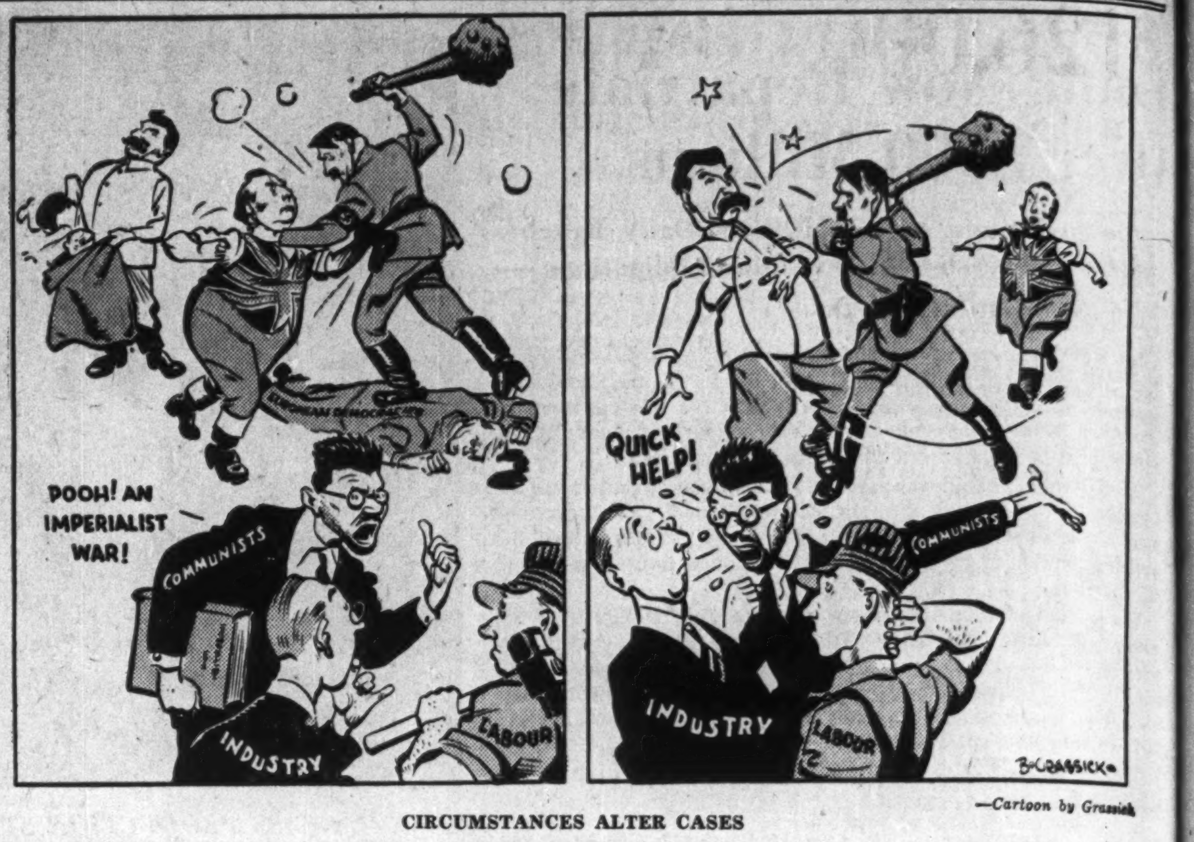
Now something much vaster than the Fathers of Confederation even imagined is receiving serious consideration, some sort of a confederation of all the English-speaking peoples.

• • •

> "The German people as a whole want to win this war . . . The time has long since passed when anyone can seriously count on propaganda alone to even weaken the German military effort. It must start with a defeat at the front . . ."

So says Joseph C. Harsch, Berlin correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, now in the United States.

His words should be weighed carefully by wishful thinkers who still hope we can win this war without surpassing Germany in men, equipment, initiative and military achievement.



CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES

—Cartoon by Grassick

Post-Scripts . . . .

Returning With Thanks

In a country where the existing government is sometimes regarded as a necessary evil, the high esteem in which Newfoundlanders hold the Hon. John Hubert Penson is a tribute to the solid and constructive services he has rendered.

J. H. PENSON

Since they took over administration of Newfoundland the London-appointed commissioners have come in for considerable criticism—with the notable exception of the Commissioner for Finance.

Now that his tenure of office has expired Mr. Penson is returning to Britain. At the time the term was extended for another six months to the end of June the Newfoundland press, usually hostile to the Commission of Government commented favorably upon the extension.

Mr. Penson has finished his task of rehabilitating and reorganizing Newfoundland finance quietly and efficiently. As he leaves to return to Britain Newfoundland has been able to announce the first substantial budget surplus in years, an interest-free loan to the Mother Country and other important war aid.

• • •

John Hubert Penson was born in London and graduated from London University in 1913. He had a distinguished war record, receiving the Military Cross and bar, and was mentioned in despatches. It is typical of him that the facts of how the decoration was awarded are not known. He served in France, Belgium, Italy and Roumania.

In 1919 he was called to the bar and in 1920 entered the British Treasury. He has served there since apart from special assignments such as membership in a financial mission to Poland in 1923-24; Imperial Defense College, 1933, and brief periods in other British Governmental departments. From 1935 to 1937 he was private secretary to the late Ramsay MacDonald.

Mr. Penson first became associated with Newfoundland in the days of responsible government. In 1931-32 he acted as Controller of the Treasury and was adviser to the Newfoundland Delegation to the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932.

From 1937 when Newfoundland's Dominion status was suspended he has been Finance Commissioner and member of the Commission of Government. Successful financial operations of the past fiscal year; collaboration with Canada in war finance; foreign exchange control; flotation of a large war loan, are all part of the excellent job the Finance Commissioner has done.

Mr. Penson is a director of Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd., one of the largest industrial enterprises on the Island.

While the task of putting Newfoundland back on its feet financially has largely prevented him from pursuing his hobbies, Mr. Penson is keen on botany and geology. He is a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and has a wide knowledge of Poland.

He recently represented Newfoundland in conferences between Britain and the United States on negotiations at London on the 99-year lease of bases to the U. S. He interpreted the significance of the deal to Newfoundlanders. He has always been willing and co-operative in explaining Newfoundland's problems to Canadians.

In losing him Newfoundland is deprived of an ardent champion and a conscientious worker.

• • •

Praise for Bell

Main driving force behind Canada's aircraft production, is Ralph Bell, young aggressive business executive from Nova Scotia. To him for unravelling and straightening come all the knots and kinks in an industry which has expanded 25 times since the war began. Now rounding out his first year as Director General of Aircraft Production, Bell's work is beginning to win international recognition. In a special two-col. write-up the other day, Corolyn Cox in the Christian Science Monitor paid this tribute:

R. P. BELL

"After considerable staggering the (Canadian aircraft) industry is, today, stepping out firmly on its feet. Mr. Bell certainly leads the column, with the enthusiasm, not to say truculent challenge, of one of his college teams. He played everything there was to play at Mount Allison University. (His paternal grandfather, Dr. Humphrey Pickard, was the first president.) He has carried over his team spirit into industry and his messages, sent out to aircraft factories in the form of posters were not unlike the last minute pep talks from a team captain as the game begins.

"A few weeks ago certain matters of vital importance to Canada's aircraft industry were hanging fire due to the impossibility of getting a decision out of England. Mr. Bell decided to fly over to see what he could do. He breakfasted the following morning in England. Two weeks later he was back in Canada with everything he had gone for accomplished and satisfactory to all concerned.

"Born, reared and educated in the Maritime Provinces, with a background of training and experience in machinery, hardware, lumber, fishing and shipping, of many types of businesses Mr. Bell has managed in his day, aircraft has never been one. Nor is he a flier except in his younger days to learn to take up a crate. Yet he has the entire industry solidly behind him.

"There's no more picturesque figure in the rabbit warren temporary wooden Munitions and Supply Building in Ottawa than Ralph Bell. He is well dressed, well groomed, combines Yankee hustle with Bluenose independence or stubbornness. His easy flow of profanity is as decorative as his ties. The Canadian aircraft industry is glad to let him call the tune."

• • •

Diamond Jubilee

A. C. Leslie & Co. Ltd., of Montreal, is celebrating a birthday this year. It is a very special birthday, for 75 years ago Alexander Christie Leslie started in business as a manufacturers' agent for hardware, iron and steel. In the intervening years the firm has grown. Today it has branches in Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Halifax. In all this time it has only had two presidents, the founder and his son, William S. Leslie. There is no public investment interest in the enterprise, control being held by the Leslie family and employees of the firm.

In order to observe fittingly its 75th anniversary, the company has issued a very interesting booklet. It not only records the growth of the firm and the people who have been and are associated with it, but it also pays fine tribute to those individuals and firms associated with the Canadian hardware and metal trade.

There seems to be something in this trade that puts iron in the blood, the booklet reports, and lists nearly 60 veterans who have been active in the business for 50 years or more. Then, too, there is a list of old established hardware firms, starting off with Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow Ltd., of Halifax, which was founded 131 years ago. Antedating even this firm is the Chinic Hardware Co., which has been in continuous operation in Quebec City for 133 years.

Not the least interesting feature of these old established firms — including A. C. Leslie and Co. Ltd.—is that they have never "floated a stock issue." In each instance they are a living monument to some one individual who built with the three foundation stones of business success—integrity, service and quality merchandise.

• • •

MacNamara's Chest

The man in charge of Canada's biggest and newest insurance venture is Arthur MacNamara. When Joseph Sirois died, Mr. MacNamara was named "Acting Commissioner" of Canada's Unemployment Insurance Commission. Even before that, his knowledge of labor matters and his organizing ability had been at work molding and shaping this colossal enterprise which will affect very intimately the lives and payroll of some three million Canadians.

A. MacNAMARA

As we noted in this column some months ago, Mr. MacNamara was born in Toronto but went west in 1908. His record in the public service began in 1919 and under his influence the Manitoba Public Works and Labor Dept. (of which he became deputy minister) grew to be a model of efficiency. In Dec., 1940 he was persuaded to come to Ottawa and undertook the tough job of straightening out the tangle of Soldiers' Dependence Allowances.

After Dr. Bryce M. Stewart was named deputy minister of labor, Mr. MacNamara was asked to come in as associate deputy directly responsible for the unemployment insurance scheme.

Mr. MacNamara's office is in New Government building No. 3. That means he is in the third of the huge flat rectangular structures which have grown like mushrooms on the north side of Wellington Street just west of the new Supreme Court building.

Most of his visitors express curiosity about the heavy black metal chest which sits along one wall of his office. The chest is a relic of the last war, when Mr. MacNamara was in the air force. He bought the chest to look after his personal effects. It is the type used by ship's pursers with big round handles at each end. Because some important documents had to be despatched to Ottawa when Mr. MacNamara first came to the capital after the outbreak of war, Mr. MacNamara had them sent down in the chest. There it stands and doubtless will do so long as Mr. MacNamara stays on the job at Ottawa.

"The time to use our Navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace is at hand."—*U. S. Secretary of Navy, Frank Knox.*

Other People's Views . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

The Brighter Side of It

Ottawa Journal

Production of 25-pounder guns at Sorel compels admission, in all fairness, that many phases of our war effort represent no mean achievement.

In addition to these 25-pounder guns we have:

1. Turned out in vast numbers mechanical transport vehicles; delivered more than 100,000 units, many of which are in war fronts such as Libya and Egypt.
2. Developed and placed into heavy production the largest automatic gun plant in the world.
3. Built and placed into production a chemical and explosives plant as large as any of its kind in the British Empire.
4. Developed a plant for the production of Bofors barrels for anti-aircraft guns, turned them out in large quantities.
5. Borne the lion's share of the development of the Commonwealth Air Training project; a contribution to the Empire's war effort that may weigh heavily in the scales of victory.
6. Built or extended something like 2,000 plants for the production of war materials of all kinds.
7. Placed more than 350,000 workers, many of them skilled and trained, in war industries.

Other things could be cited. Enough has been noted to tell that our war contribution, possibly weak in some instances, has not been all of failure. There is room for constructive criticism, need for constant urgings to do more and better, but fairness should compel recognition of worth-while achievement.

As Others See Us

Small Town Advantages

Grimsby Independent

The Financial Post feels that things are missed in a large town, and takes the enthusiasm of the Edmonton Journal as a sounding point. The Edmonton Journal, it seems, discussed with a glow the fact that the Alberta city was reaching the hundred thousand population mark, and adds that cities which reach that size show an accelerated growth. "The first 100,000 are the hardest to acquire!" it says.

And The Financial Post, without disputing any of the claims which our western confrere makes, wishes that there had been an "undertone of regret" in the article. It says that the cities do not become more livable as they increase in size, but that "they become less and less attractive. Traffic congestion, noise, lack of neighborliness among citizens, crime, smoke, difficulty of finding good men for civic affairs—all these grow apace as a city expands."

The damning of cities by which the Post extolls the small town is, to a large extent, true. Good health, simpler pleasures and most of the attributes of city life are to be found in the smaller communities. For those with a hankering for the cities, modern transportation brings them within a couple of hours of most towns. Lowered living costs and taxes prevail as a general rule. A slower and more ordered existence is experienced.

But there is one item which few city dwellers can match by moving into the smaller communities, and it is one which deserves the close attention of the authorities. The educational opportunities of the large urban centres cannot be matched by the towns and villages. Technical education and vocational training are things which children of the smaller communities are unable to obtain except to a limited degree. This fact has been brought out in recent months as war industries have made greater and greater demands on the labor markets of the country.

• • •

Tolls on the Canals

Montreal Gazette

When the United States Secretary of Commerce, Jesse Jones, told a Congressional Committee a few days ago that the St. Lawrence Seaway could be had for nothing he threw a bombshell into the camp of the Seaway advocates. His proposal was that the undertaking be financed through an issue of bonds which would be retired in due course with the proceeds of canal tolls and charges for electric power.

Mr. Jones cannot be suspected of a subtle attempt to wreck the Seaway project, since his department has been spurting pro-waterway propaganda for some months. But anything in the nature of tolls had not entered into the Seaway picture until his evidence was given, and his suggestion caused considerable alarm, as has been said. Yet it is logical.

These canals have cost the Canadian people more than three hundred million dollars and there has been only a negligible revenue from them because all tolls were removed in 1904. The late Hon. W. S. Fielding, in announcing the abolition, declared with evident pride that thereafter the canals would be "free as the ocean." But the ocean had not been provided at public expense. The canals had, and scores of millions have been added to their cost since 1904 without any return to the taxpayer.

The Financial Post takes the position that tolls should be charged on all Canadian and Canadian-United States international canals and the revenues used to meet operating expenses and retire bonds issued for construction purposes. Receipts from the sale of energy developed in the St. Lawrence will be used to pay off the capital cost of generating plants, etc., "but the debt incurred for "navigation works will—unless tolls are charged—hang around the necks of the Canadian people for all time to come."

The Post is correct in stating that there is nothing in the understandings between this country and the United States which prevents Canada from charging whatever tolls it likes on any of its waterways so long as Canadian and American vessels are treated equally. There can be no trouble on that score.

• • •

What the Papers Are Saying

Monday Holidays Preferred

Edmonton Journal

Desirability of having most national and civic holidays on Mondays is emphasized by the fact that Dominion Day fell on a Tuesday. A Monday holiday not only affords a long week-end to all citizens, but interferes least with business.

While few would care to see Christmas and New Year's day celebrated other than on the actual date, the particularly deep significance attached to Dominion Day in these days of stress would be no less if the holiday were observed on Monday, instead of Tuesday. Nothing would be lost and much would be gained. Citizens would be grateful to the Dominion Government if it heeded the often-repeated request that national holidays be observed on Mondays.

Stop Me If . . .

Ex-Millionaire—Why, many of us had stock exchange seats 10 years ago, and look at us now.

Farmer—Yeah, and many of us had seats in our pants 10 years ago, but please don't look at us now.

Sayings of the Week

"Their mistake (soldiers of 1918), was not fighting after the war as citizens to see that the kind of world was brought into being in which there could exist no such force as totalitarianism today."—*Wendell Willkie.*

• • •

"Urgency in everything is our present watchword. Speed in production is now the supreme war necessity. I am fully confident that North America will respond in the spirit of urgency now stressed."—*Lord Beaverbrook.*

• • •

"Having seen the area of conflict spread month by month with a rapidity which defied imagination, no thoughtful man can continue to doubt that the encircling danger is closing in on the western hemisphere."—*Prime Minister King, at Vancouver.*

• • •

"Before this epoch is over, every living human being will have chosen, every human being will have lined up with Hitler or against him." — *Dorothy Thompson.*

• • •

"If I had heard a politician say a couple of years ago that Britain could take all this horrible punishment and still come up smiling for the next round, I should have said that he was incurably romantic and no safe guide." — *Wm. Linton Andrews, Editor of the Yorkshire Post, England.*

• • •

"Time is on our side only if we take advantage of it. We might lose the last battle without knowing it was the last battle."—*Lester B. Pearson, Dept. of External Affairs, speaking before an Ottawa audience after his recent return from London.*

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$126,000,000 of Aluminum

Will Need 375,000 Freight Cars to Deliver Order to U. S.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Between 1941 and 1943 Aluminum Co. of Canada will deliver enough aluminum to the Metals Reserve Co., an agency of the United States Government, which, if shipped by railway, would require 375,000, 45-ton freight cars to handle the movement.

Several weeks ago the United States placed an order with the company for $63 millions worth of aluminum. This week, as forecast by The Financial Post, an additional order of like proportions was placed with the company by the same agency.

In all the United States has contracted to take from the Aluminum Co. of Canada 340,000 metric tons of aluminum. Translated into a weight measure of more common knowledge, this means a quantity of 750 million pounds.

For 100,000 Aircraft

As it takes about 8,000 lb. of aluminum to make a medium-sized bomber, the United States Government has, in effect, purchased enough of this light-weight metal to make between 80,000 and 100,000 aircraft.

The complete contract calls for an outlay by the U. S. Government of $126 millions. Nearly one half of this will be spent in setting up the necessary plant facilities to make possible the delivery of the huge quantity of aluminum ordered. To that end the Government has advanced the company $50 millions for plant construction.

One of the biggest jobs confronting Aluminum Co. of Canada is to secure the hydro-electric power necessary to operate the additional plant.

Shipshaw Development

To that end the company already has started to develop the power site on the Shipshaw River which will, when in operation, provide several hundred thousand additional horsepower.

This work will involve eventually using the Chute-a-Caron plant as a standby unit. Meanwhile, because of the very urgency of the situation, the Chute-a-Caron plant is being expanded and renovated so as to make available additional energy before the year is out.

Coincident with the development of the Shipshaw site, the company has started work on plant expansion at Arvida.

It is also the intention to expand smelter operations at Shawinigan Falls, where the company's original Canadian plant is established.

There was a possibility, when the American order was first broached, that the company would build an altogether new plant. This was known as "Plan X." But as the situation developed it was decided the additional aluminum required could be secured more quickly through utilization and expansion of existing facilities in the Lake St. John and St. Maurice Valley regions.

Concentrated at Two Points

Accordingly the expansion of aluminum smelter capacity in order to meet the demands of the Canadian, British and United States Governments has been concentrated at those two points.

It is difficult to conceive of the expansion plant proposed by the Aluminum Co. of Canada.

Under terms of the contract the company will deliver to the United States in the three-year period enough aluminum to build 30,000 aircraft each year.

Present smelter capacity in Canada is sufficient to make more than 50,000 airplanes annually.

This present stage of development represents an expansion of several times that prevailing in pre-war days.

In order to meet the U. S. requirements the existing smelter capacity will be increased by 60%, or from the equivalent of 50,000 to 80,000 planes annually.

The Week in Business

Current business brisk, with D. B. S. index of business activity above previous week and corresponding week last year. Index for week ended June 28 almost 10% higher than year ago.

Railway carloadings for week ended June 28 above 1940 level. Total for year to date up 15%.

Railway gross earnings for last 10 days of June higher than year ago. Cumulatives for first six months up 25% for C.N.R. and 32% for C.P.R.

Automobile sales show decline in May of almost 40% in new passenger cars with sales of new trucks up 9%. Total for five months

Construction contracts awarded in June more than double last year, total for six months 72% higher than in 1940.

Flour production in May and first five months well above corresponding periods last year.

Livestock sales show gains in both cattle and hogs in June compared with a year ago. Six months totals up 6% for cattle and 30% for hogs.

Coal production and imports in May below last year. Total production for five months up 2%, imports down 17%.

Crude oil imports above 1940 level in May and first five months of year.

Raw rubber imports in May almost double those of last year.

Foreign trade imports and exports in May and first five months far above 1940 figures.

Sugar grindings for four weeks ended June 14 lower than year ago. Cumulative for year to date down 5%.

Wholesale sales index in May higher than in preceding month and May 1940.

Retail sales index in May lower than in April but well above last year.

Trend of business shown by the Financial Post Business Index and following key factors new items for week being marked thus ▪.

TREND OF BUSINESS—	June 28	June 21	June 14	June 7	June 29/40
Weekly index of business, D.B.S.	114.3	113.5	113.3	110.7	104.2
Commodity prices index no.	90.4	89.8	89.3	89.0	81.6
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Year Ago
The Financial Post business index	▪15[illegible]1	147.9	150.7	152.5	136.2
National Income, D.B.S.▪	....	434.7	413.3	413.3	375.3
▪Retail sales index no.	134.5	135.3	129.3	130.5	113.7
Dept. stores sales index no.	129.6	133.3	124.9	126.1	108.1
▪Wholesale sales index no.	147.9	141.7	125.1	110.6	136.[illegible]
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	+8.8	+13.3	+5.5	+4.4	+8.5
EMPLOYMENT INDEX Nos., D.B.S.	May 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Year Ago
All industries	....	141.3	135.3	135.2	111.9
Manufacturing	....	158.2	150.8	147.4	123.4
Living costs weekly budget	$18.30	$18.23	$18.16	$18.13	$17.85
			Jan. 1 to date		%
RAILWAYS	1941	1940	1941	1940	Change
▪Carloadings (week June 28)	63,567	56,796	1,497,740	1,299,933	+15.2
▪C.N.R. gross (week June 30) $	7,843,112	6,550,140	141,715,488	113,681,551	+24.6
▪C.P.R. gross (week June 30) $	5,910,000	4,729,000	99,840,000	75,386,000	+32.4
C.N.R. net revenue (May) $	7,788,341	3,511,934	25,279,769	10,638,876	+137.6
C.P.R. net revenue (May) $	4,181,819	2,464,383	15,851,390	9,712,951	+63.2
IRON AND STEEL—(May)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	113,624	93,254	513,238	460,971	+11.3
Steel ingots and castings prod. .... (tons)	206,110	174,417	961,272	792,033	+21.3
AUTOMOBILES—(Number)—					
Passenger Cars:					
▪Domestic sales* .. (May)	10,170	16,646	49,979	57,098	—12.5
Factory output ... (May)	9,840	12,677	56,661	63,547	—10.8
Trucks and Buses:					
▪Domestic sales* .. (May)	4,323	3,961	17,209	13,947	+23.4
Factory output ... (May)	16,745	8,600	70,457	29,435	+139.5
Financing:					
Used .... (May) $	6,811,637	5,388,290	22,766,612	16,542,214	+37.6
New .... (May $	5,295,969	5,041,701	18,905,977	15,632,374	+20.9
CONSTRUCTION—					
▪Contracts awarded . (June) $	85,747,500	39,097,000	215,466,600	125,435,500	+71.7
Cement prod bbls. (Mar.)	378,000	252,000	962,746	646,862	+48.8
AGRICULTURE—					
▪Flour prod., bbls. .. (May)	2,121,397	1,282,906	7,898,523	6,397,334	+23.4
Flour exp. bbls. .. (May)	1,340,258	722,595	3,710,788	3,242,698	+14.4
Wheat exp., bush. .. (May)	29,622,929	23,466,320	75,907,722	54,132,175	+40.2
▪Cattle sales▴ .... (June)	82,866	72,661	476,488	449,560	+5.9
▪Hog sales▴ .... (June)	401,232	324,187	3,011,409	2,323,432	+29.6
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch, cwts. ...... (May)	978,800	1,072,700	2,601,800	4,015,500	—35.2
Landed value ...... (May) $	2,044,600	1,720,000	4,721,230	4,561,900	+3.4
NEWSPRINT—					
Production, tons ... (May)	284,767	323,563	1,347,437	1,326,644	+1.5
Exports .... (Apr.) $	13,018,979	12,317,752	43,917,357	39,329,845	+11.6
MINING AND OILS—					
▪Coal prod., tons ... (May)	1,198,255	1,267,687	7,233,211	7,104,896	+1.8
▪Coal import, tons ... (May)	1,309,690	2,372,411	3,567,819	4,313,023	—17.2
Gold rec., fine oz. . (May)	448,436	401,431	2,134,248	2,013,036	+6.0
▪Crude oil imp., gals.† (May)	199,517	147,775	460,563	393,344	+17.1
ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—(May)					
▪Total monthly, 1,000 kw.h.'s	2,805,394	2,671,567	13,172,325	12,389,620	+6.3
FOREIGN TRADE—♦					
▪Imports .... (May)	128,095,970	100,536,837	530,360,701	405,395,950	+30.8
▪Exports .... (May)	162,662,639	110,763,647	572,567,943	442,089,373	+29.7
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Dressed lumber exp.: 1,000 bd. ft. .... (May)	152,756	160,223	782,052	739,828	+5.7
Shoes, prod., pr. ... (Apr.)	2,691,248	2,186,128	9,332,440	8,781,974	+6.2
Cotton consump., lb. (May)	16,502,650	17,754,952	82,704,476	81,222,127	+1.8
▪Raw rubber imp., lb. (May)	12,536,317	6,961,021	49,437,563	38,651,615	+27.9
Cigarette cons. No. † (May)	654,332	808,275	3,143,560	3,125,320	+0.5
▪Sugar manufactured . lb.§	102,412,562	107,509,859	365,993,288	383,849,627	—4.6
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† .... (May) $	3,265,872	3,339,595	14,569,469	14,320,105	+1.7
Bond sales† .... (May) $	115,118	480,684	433,334	1,098,017	—60.5
Life insurance sales (May) $	36,172,000	31,779,000	165,096,000	159,838,000	+3.3

*D.B.S. All Canada figure covering over 90% of the Canadian total.
‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C. *Preliminary.
▴Total at yards and plants.
New items for week marked ▪
†000's omitted. §For four weeks to June 14. ♦Gold excluded.
▪Millions of dollars.

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Retail Sales Near '29 Level

Home Equipment and Infants' Wear Lead Buying

Consumer buying rose in May to the highest index figure for that month since 1929—142.9 on the unadjusted Dominion Bureau of Statistics Index, against 144.5 for May, 1929. Gains were general throughout the retail field, with consumer durable goods showing the largest rises. By class of store, the gains as a percentage above the corresponding 1940 period were as follows:

SALES GAIN OVER 1940

Class of Store:	Month of May %	5 Mos. to May 31 %
Men's clothing	26.4	25.9
Women's clothing ..	20.2	20.8
Grocery & meat	18.3	12.4
Department stores ..	20.1	17.5
Variety stores	27.2	23.5
Drug stores	18.2	15.1

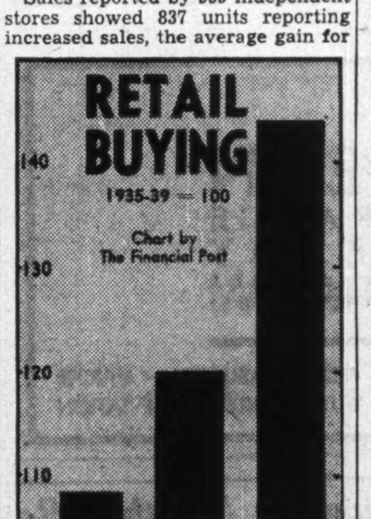
Breakdown of department store sales by departmental results shows that sales of home equipment and infants' wear are in the lead. Total department store sales (18 firms) are estimated at $24.5 millions for May, 1941 against $20.4 millions for May, 1940.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
Increase by Department
May, 1941, over May, 1940

	%
Furniture	33.5
Hardware & kitchen	30.8
Girls' & infants' wear	28.3
Household appliances & electrical supplies	26.7
Lingerie & corsets	24.3
Drugs & toilet articles	22.4
Piece goods	22.0
Stationery, magazines, etc.	20.0

Wholesale and retail food distribution continued to rise in May, the gain being most pronounced in the 1,062 chain store units reported on by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Chain store sales for the month, for 25 chain store systems, were 23.7% higher than in May, 1940, despite a smaller number of stores operating in the later period. Greatest gain reported was 29.3% for Ontario, smallest chain store gain was in the Prairie Provinces with 11.8%. Average sales per store in Canada in May were $12,074, 35% above the figure for May, 1940.

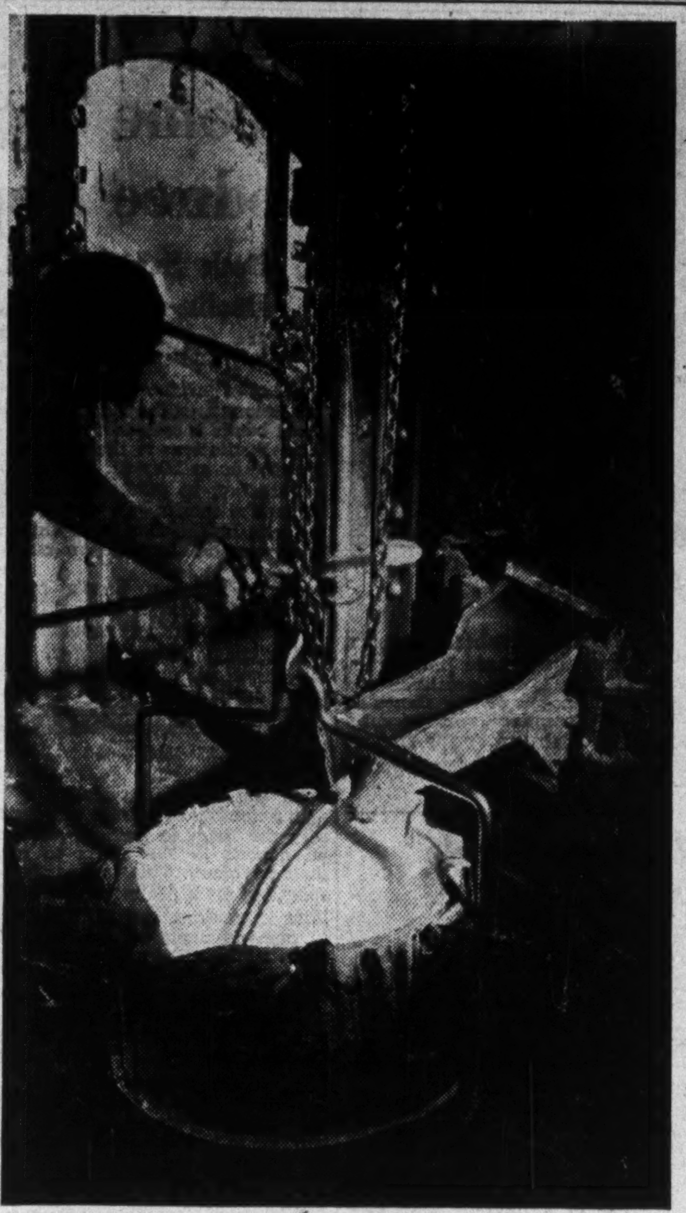
Sales reported by 999 independent stores showed 837 units reporting increased sales, the average gain for the entire group being 15.4%. Maritime independents reported the largest increase of 17.6%, with Ontario second with a 16.9% gain and Alberta last with 8.3%.



Wholesalers Gain 11%

In the wholesale end, May, 1941 was only 2.5% above May of 1940, since the earlier month experienced a marked step-up in orders as a result of the 1940 hostilities on the western front. But in the first five months of 1941, wholesale sales have risen 10.9% above the corresponding months of last year. Gains in wholesale distribution in the five-months period were most marked in British Columbia, up 16.1%, the Maritimes second with a gain of 15.7%, and Quebec last with 4.8%.

Inventories carried by wholesale grocers were down 1% at the end of May 1941 from a year earlier, and were 4% lower than at the end of April, 1941. Although below a year ago, inventories at the beginning of May amounted to 131% of the month's sales, against a normal inventory position for the month of 125% of May sales. With the exception of the last three months of 1940, inventories have generally held above normal requirements in relation to sales since the outbreak of war.



From these and other furnaces Aluminum Co. of Canada will run off 340,000 metric tons of aluminum to meet the defense needs of the United States from 1942 to 1943. In order to reach this objective the company will spend nearly $60 millions on new plant in Quebec. Most of this will go toward developing the power resources on the Shipshaw River in order to make available the several hundred thousand horsepower of additional hydro-electric energy required to meet the needs of the increased plant.

Upturn in Construction Sets a New Record

Construction activity spurted ahead again in Canada in June, total of contracts awarded striking a new high for the month. As compiled by MacLean Building Reports, the total for last month was $85.7 millions, well above the previous record of $72.4 millions in June, 1929.

Cumulative total of contracts for the first half of the year stands at $215.5 millions, a jump of over $90 millions or 72% above the same period in 1940.

The bigger volume in June was more than accounted for by launching of the $50 millions power development project in Quebec to expand power resources of the Aluminum Co. of Canada. This and other general engineering projects boosted the sub-total of engineering contracts, in which field activity has been lagging for some time.

Increases were also shown in residential construction and in the business building classification, in particular Government structures and warehouses. Industrial building, which fell off in April but pulled ahead in May, again declined last month. This would appear to indicate a tapering off of the extensive programme of war factory erection.

Current Trends Of Construction

Trends of construction activity in Canada last month and so far this year, analyzed according to chief categories of projects started, are shown in the following tabulation by The Financial Post from the monthly building statistics of MacLean Building Reports.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED

	1941	1940	—Change—	
	—Millions of $—			%
First Six Months				
Residential..	45.4	32.5	+12.9	+39
Business.....	39.7	34.2	+5.5	+16
Industrial....	49.8	23.8	+26.0	+109
Engineering.	80.4	34.8	+35.6	+102
Total.....	215.5	125.4	+90.1	+72
June Totals				
Residential..	10.8	8.5	+2.3	+27
Business	8.6	6.1	+2.5	+41
Industrial....	7.0	9.5	—2.5	—27
Engineering..	59.3	15.0	+44.3	+293
Total......	85.7	39.1	+46.6	+114

Details of June Awards

	1941 $	1940 $
Apartments	537,000	624,400
Residences	10,278,700	7,847,300
Total residential	10,815,700	8,471,700
Churches	263,700	311,700
Public garages..	455,200	240,800
Hospitals	954,100	452,200
Hotels, clubs ...	302,600	265,300
Office bldgs. ...	699,300	377,200
Public bldgs. ...	2,923,500	1,845,600
Schools	410,900	757,500
Stores	915,700	902,300
Theatres	68,000	83,500
Warehouses	1,585,800	856,300
Total business	8,578,800	6,092,400
Total industrial	7,013,300	9,531,500
Bridges	256,600	350,000
Dams, wharves..	935,000	nil
Sewers, w'mains.	614,900	98,400
Roads, streets ..	3,535,100	9,279,300
Gen'l. engin'g...	53,998,100	5,273,700
Total engineer'g.	59,339,700	15,001,400
GRAND TOTAL	85,747,500	39,097,000

Railway Gross Best Since '29

Combined Earnings Up $52.5 Millions in First Six Months from 1940

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Gross earnings of Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway Co. in the first half of the current year were the highest for this period since 1929.

Combined gross earnings for the two companies amounted to $241.6 millions, an increase of $52.5 millions or 27.9% over the same period of 1940. In the first half of 1929 combined gross totalled $254.3 millions.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. reported a gross income of $99.8 millions for the half year ended June 30. This compares with $75.4 millions in the corresponding period of the previous year, and $108.1 millions in the first six months of 1929.

Gross earnings of Canadian National Railways in the first six months of the year were $141.7 millions, against $113.7 millions in the first half of 1940, and $146.2 millions in the corresponding period of 1929.

C. S. L. Traffic Gains For Year

Normal Traffic Movements Disturbed in May —Cut Coal Shipments

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Despite a shortage of lake freighters for carrying grain from the head of the lakes and a strike of Cape Breton coal miners that curtailed coal movements during May, traffic volume of Canada Steamships Ltd. in the current year is reported well ahead of 1940.

A sharp decline in tonnage through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals was experienced in May because of these disturbances and the coal strike. Traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, however, was up sharply from the same month last year.

Iron Ore Record

Increase at the Sault was due entirely to the vast increase in iron ore movements. These shipments totalled 11.6 million tons, the greatest tonnage in any month in history, and 59% above the May, 1940, total.

Coal Shipments Affected

During June there was a return to more nearly normal conditions in coal movements, but Cape Breton production is still suffering from the effects of a miners' "slow down strike."

Grain movements down the lakes have been restored to some extent, but there is still a large volume of grain moving from Georgian Bay by rail.

Shortage of ocean tonnage at Montreal has been entirely corrected.

Montreal Tram Traffic Heavier

Revenue Passengers Carried in Second Quarter Show Gain of 15.14%

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Revenue passengers carried by the Montreal Tramways Co. for the three months ended June 30 last totalled 62,923,754. This compares with 54,650,606 for the like quarter a year ago, an increase of 15.14%.

Revenue passengers carried for the first six months of 1941 totalled 127,869,503, compared with 11,984,033 in the first six months of 1940, an increase of 14.19%.

Healthy Gains Recorded

The trend of passenger traffic on the tramway system, by quarters, since the beginning of 1939 follows:

Passengers Carried

	1941	1940	% change
2nd quart.	62,923,754	54,650,606	+15.14
1st quart..	64,945,749	57,333,397	+13.10
Six mos...	127,869,503	111,984,003	+14.19
	1940	1939	%
4th quart..	61,739,313	55,103,499	+12.04
3rd quart..	52,040,735	47,175,897	+10.31
2nd quart.	54,650,606	52,400,219	+4.29
1st quart..	57,333,397	54,248,814	+5.69
Year	225,764,051	208,928,429	+8.06

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

Your Government desires to avoid the vicious spiral of inflation. To do so it is curbing price increases; rents are controlled; profits are restricted and highly taxed. But this is not enough.

The effect of these controls would be offset if no control were placed on basic wages. The unregulated race between wages and cost of living would produce an inflation harmful to all Canadians—except the profiteer—while it lasted, and disastrous in its aftermath.

In place of any increase in basic wage rates, which would thereby increase prices and which workers are asked to forego, your Government has provided by Order in Council 7440 that a cost of living bonus be paid to protect the workers against price increases in basic necessities.

This bonus is not a wage increase. It rises and falls automatically with living costs. It provides 25 cents per week for each rise of one point in the cost of living except where juvenile or female workers earn less than 50 cents per hour in which event they receive 1 per cent. of their basic wage rate.

This order has the following advantages:

1—In relating bonuses to cost of living it checks the race between wages and prices.

2—Being on a flat rate basis it favours the lower paid workers.

3—It enables both employer and employee to determine the amount of the bonus payable. It so removes one cause of labour friction. It makes for industrial stability in this time of war.

4—It is the fairest possible plan for the worker, the employer and the taxpayer that has yet been devised.

As this order is applied and both employers and employees observe it in the spirit and in the letter its beneficial effects will become increasingly apparent. It will, too, contribute to an ever increasing production of the tools of war.

Ottawa
July 7, 1941

N. A. McLARTY,
Minister of Labour

Fire & Casualty Insurance

Fidelity Bonds in Wartime

Expanding Employment Boosts Demand–Checks Sabotage

Latest statistics of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show employment in Canada to be at a new high level. Fortunately the majority of these employees are honest, just as most buildings do not burn down. But just as there are enough houses burn down to make the average person want to carry fire insurance, so the number of defaulting employees is large enough to make the average businessman want to carry insurance against loss if and when one (or more) of his own staff is unfaithful in the performance of his duties.

Insurance of this kind is called fidelity insurance. It does not protect against losses due to the negligence or incapacity of an employee; only against his deliberate dishonesty.

Granting that the proportion of dishonest employees to the total is fairly constant, the more people employed, the larger is the number of potential defrauders.

In addition, in most cases, stocks of goods are heavier; people are busier and the dishonest individual has a better chance of getting away with a straight theft or a defalcation of his books without immediate detection. The net result is an increased demand for fidelity insurance.

Few employers like to think any of their employees would defraud them. They are usually selected with care. In most cases the trust imposed in them is justified. But when it is not, serious loss may result.

Detection Difficult

Detection of the crime is often difficult because the employee is trusted. If he were not trusted he would not hold his position long. The man who is not trusted is either discharged or placed in a position where he can do no harm. The one who is trusted, however, is given custody over valuable papers, securities, jewelry, etc., and consequently it is easier for him to defraud his firm than for a burglar to break in and steal.

Fidelity insurance fills a need not only by providing indemnity when losses occur but often helps prevent a loss. This preventive feature has wide possibilities that are specially important in wartime.

Take for instance the matter of sabotage prevention.

When a firm wants to take out a fidelity bond on one of its employees the insurance company, with which it is doing business, immediately makes an investigation of the person for whom insurance is asked. In the application form, the individual is asked to answer a number of questions as to place of birth, previous employment, etc. If he was not born a British subject, information is wanted as to length of residence in Canada, etc. From this point on, however, the insurance company makes further investigations about the individual as to details of past employment, record for honesty, etc. Sometimes important facts are discovered. One discovery may lead to another and ultimately it may be found that not only is the individual in question unsuitable for insuring under a fidelity bond, but quite an undesirable party for the firm to employ. Thus prevention of a theft or fraud may be accomplished and in insurance as elsewhere the old adage holds good that prevention is better than cure.

Uncovers Sabotage

But this investigation of a man's business record may disclose that he is engaged in activities subversive to the nation's war effort. Thus, fidelity insurance through the investigation service it gives, may uncover and prevent attempts at sabotage. The insurance company investigators are skilled in their work and can often sense when something is wrong long before the ordinary individual would suspect anything.

There are three parties to every fidelity contract. The person insured, the employee; the obligee or the employer and the insurance company.

Different Contracts

A number of forms of contract are available.

The ordinary form gives insurance on one or more persons. It may give protection against fraud or larceny and may be expanded to cover forgery, theft, embezzlement, wrongful abstraction and wilful misappropriation, both of which, it is pointed out by insurance authorities, might or might not be a criminal act. It may have warranties restricting the liability of the company. It will also likely state a period within which the loss must be discovered. This is limited to so many months or years after the termination of the contract. Thus if a company has a bond on a certain employee up to Dec. 31, 1942, and the employee leaves on Nov. 30, the liability of the company is limited to losses due to misconduct of the insured within say 18 months from Nov. 30, 1942. It may or may not be in continuous form. That is it may expire annually or it may run for say 20 years.

Positive Form

Then there is the positive form. This may cover the party who holds a certain position without naming him. Thus it would insure the treasurer of a company even if it were held by different people in the course of a year.

The Discovery Bond

Another form introduced a few years ago is the discovery form. The two contracts explained previously provide for reimbursing the employer for defalcations occurring between the commencement date of the policy and the date it is cancelled. The discovery bond obligates the company to pay the employer for any defalcation of the employees named in the policy back to the time they were engaged. If they leave and a successor is appointed and included in the discovery bond, and it is found later the first employee had defrauded his firm, the insurance company makes good the loss up to the limits stated in the contract. There is no discovery or cut-off period as in the first two contracts. But the employer can make a claim under the contract only so long as it is kept in force on remaining employees and the defaulting employee is not kept employed without a bond. Thus if the employer drops the fidelity bond on the rest of his employees or keeps the defaulting employee on in another department where he is not included in the discovery bond, the insurance company would not be liable.

There are a number of other contracts designed to cover public officials, blanket bonds covering every employee of an employer including those who handle money, securities or merchandise, those who do not usually handle these things and factory workers, mechanics, laborers, etc.

One important point is that when writing a fidelity bond, it is common for the insurance company to investigate the employer as well as the employee. Business methods and systems of handling valuables must be reasonable and the nature of the position of the employee should not be unduly hazardous. Normally, it is claimed, salaried employees are better risks than are those remunerated entirely on commission where the employee has difficulty in gauging the standard of living he can afford.

DIRECTOR

A. E. Arscott has been elected a director of the Canada Life Assurance Co. He is vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and recently served as chairman of the Ontario Executive Committee for the 1941 Victory Loan.

Exchange Board Buys Back Bank of Canada's Sterling

A drop of approximately $200 millions in total assets is shown in the statement of the Bank of Canada for the week ended July 2. This reflects a financial operation by which the Foreign Exchange Control Board absorbs the $294 million holdings of the sterling exchange accumulated by the Bank of Canada in recent months, without any deflationary effect on the cash position of the Canadian banking system as a whole.

Under agreement by the Dominion Government, the Foreign Exchange Control Board has been supplying Canadian dollars to Great Britain for war expenditures in Canada. It had accepted sterling in exchange for Canadian dollars. But as its own resources of Canadian dollars dwindled it had not enough to meet the demand. It was forced accordingly to sell sterling to the Bank of Canada for more Canadian dollars, under the understanding that it would buy the sterling back when the funds became available.

With the floating of the Victory Loan the Dominion Government had the necessary money to enable the board to do this, and supplied $325 millions to the board for the purpose, as well as to finance further British purchases here.

The way the transaction was put through was like this: The Dominion Government withdrew approximately $200 millions it had on deposit with the Bank of Canada and placed it with the chartered banks where it was used to build up government balances which were later transferred to the Foreign Exchange Control Board to the extent of $325 millions.

The Bank of Canada then bought approximately $100 millions of securities from the chartered banks which restored their cash position. Consequently the operation was carried through without any drain on the cash reserves of the chartered banks.

Changes in the Bank of Canada's position were that the Dominion Government deposits fell $200 millions and the bank's liabilities fell accordingly. On the credit side, its holdings of sterling exchange fell $294 millions but its investments were up $100 millions, a net change in assets of $200 millions.

What the Foreign Exchange Control Board will do with its holdings of sterling is a matter of Government policy. It is believed it may be used in part to repatriate Canadian securities in Britain or may conceivably be held by the Board till the end of the war. According to a statement by Finance Minister Ilsley authority has been granted to increase these advances to $400 millions. Meanwhile Canada has financed British purchases amounting to $325 millions without any strain on her monetary system.

	July 2 1941 $	June 25 1941 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	395,940,257	388,331,559
Rest fund	3,722,910	3,722,910
Depos.: Dominion	33,806,744	231,417,221
Banks	208,131,856	222,071,951
Other	9,398,938	4,180,404
Total deposits	251,337,538	457,669,576
All other liabs.	8,581,980	10,847,885
Total liabs.	664,582,685	865,571,930
Assets		
In sterl. & U. S.	490,818	294,809,715
Subsid. coin	652,127	593,426
Advances	3,250,000	3,000,000
Investments:		
Dom. govt. short	513,334,700	399,843,313
Other. Dom. gov.	132,395,912	141,259,600
Total invest.	645,730,612	541,102,913
Premises	1,782,937	1,785,382
All other assets	12,676,191	24,280,494
	664,582,685	865,571,930

Weekly Bank Clearings

	July 3 1941 $	Change year ago %	June 26 1941 $
Halifax	3,407,123	+ 6.2	3,980,573
Saint John	2,198,569	—15.1	2,352,144
Moncton	994,488	+ 7.1	1,223,262
Sherbrooke	640,698	—27.8	968,408
Quebec	5,664,461	+22.5	4,736,340
Montreal	107,279,172	+ 0.3	121,163,269
Ottawa	62,548,222	+127.2	115,268,339
Kingston	695,998	— 9.9	688,306
Peterborough	736,278	+10.6	133,918
Toronto	117,153,774	+ 2.3	124,382,051
Hamilton	7,036,517	— 1.2	7,639,712
Kitchener	1,136,263	— 5.3	1,211,408
Brantford	1,243,327	+14.9	1,018,468
London	2,898,280	— 7.9	3,226,234
Chatham	778,438	+24.7	1,233,101
Windsor	3,904,267	+28.1	4,061,693
Sarnia	465,927	+ 1.5	589,829
St. Catharines	1,340,525	.....	1,465,010
Sudbury	1,209,439	+21.3	1,281,736
Ft. William	1,282,026	+21.0	1,362,349
Winnipeg	63,361,386	—14.2	48,888,145
Brandon	459,964	+ 5.4	378,314
Moose Jaw	630,750	+11.4	631,836
Pr. Albert	431,494	+27.4	389,434
Edmonton	5,319,856	+22.6	4,663,109
Calgary	7,066,384	+13.6	9,415,844
Lethbridge	572,546	+ 7.6	521,965
N. W'minster	929,427	+16.0	917,101
Vancouver	20,549,802	+13.5	20,152,783
Victoria	2,170,280	+ 6.0	1,994,786
Medicine Hat	325,757	+34.4	384,951
Regina	5,368,227	+13.3	5,169,681
Saskatoon	1,752,562	+24.5	1,427,966

Monthly Bank Clearings

	June 1940	June 1941
Halifax	$ 13,378,363	$ 15,542,267
Saint John	8,639,815	9,508,132
Moncton	3,892,403	4,356,988
Sherbrooke	3,573,324	4,090,891
Quebec	22,544,425	22,761,025
Montreal	406,329,642	483,410,849
Ottawa	128,047,459	341,635,255
Kingston	2,583,603	3,126,144
Peterborough	2,713,396	3,171,896
Toronto	463,026,240	531,880,744
Hamilton	24,733,859	29,754,087
Kitchener	4,978,267	5,316,874
Brantford	4,318,908	4,626,525
London	11,654,732	14,252,626
Chatham	2,593,300	3,330,156
Windsor	12,658,391	16,474,158
Sarnia	2,172,333	2,408,948
Fort William	3,449,029	5,295,997
Winnipeg	179,952,655	213,748,732
Brandon	1,503,440	1,719,655
Regina	15,456,469	24,898,756
Moose Jaw	2,298,134	3,923,420
Saskatoon	5,977,193	6,653,927
Prince Albert	1,436,690	1,699,963
Edmonton	17,514,124	20,969,053
Lethbridge	1,925,122	2,319,100
Medicine Hat	1,001,360	1,442,038
New W'minster	2,892,414	3,281,735
Vancouver	71,402,657	80,845,395
Victoria	7,966,650	8,202,611
Calgary	21,515,702	33,541,792

Staff Changes

The Royal Bank of Canada announces the following staff changes:

D. H. MILLS, manager, Danforth & Pape, Toronto, to be manager, Leaside, Ont.

W. N. McCARTNEY, accountant, Montreal, to be assistant manager, Windsor, Ont.

A. B. WHITE, assistant manager, Windsor, Ont. to be assistant manager, London, Ont.

R. D. BROWN, accountant, Carlton & Portage, Winnipeg, to be accountant, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

J. H. COLEMAN, accountant, New Glasgow, N.S., to be accountant, Sydney, N.S.

G. H. PECK, accountant, Windsor, N.S., to be accountant, New Glasgow, N.S.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C-757 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Real Property Insurance and Weather Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

H. C. MILLS,
Chief Agent in Canada.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that THE ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C-756 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Real Property Insurance and Weather Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

H. C. MILLS,
Chief Agent in Canada.

The
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Dominion Gov't Deposit 1,041,353.86
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Banking

Income Tax Payments Reduce Deposits

Both Savings and Demand Accounts Show Declines — Current Loans Up Slightly — Cash Position Strong

Effect of income tax payments on the accounts of the Canadian chartered banks is seen in the return of those institutions to the Minister of Finance as at May 31. These show a reduction in public savings and demand deposits, an increase in deposits of the Dominion Government and an increase in current loans.

Although many people started paying their income taxes this year in January, taking advantage of the privilege of paying their taxes in installments beginning then, many others as usual put off filing their return or making any payment until the last possible day. The number thus caught on April 30 while not as large as usual was none the less substantial.

In a number of cases it was necessary for them to withdraw money on deposit in the banks to meet their payments. This was partly responsible for a decline of $11.3 millions in savings and $22.7 millions in demand deposits from the previous month although the total was still well above last year in both cases. Deposits of both classes usually decline in May from April. But this year the decline was smaller than normal.

Current Loans Rise

Current loans rose $19 millions, over April, a part of which was attributed to people borrowing to pay their income taxes, while the rest of the increase was due to expanding business. Wheat loans in the aggregate, it is understood, did not show a great deal of change, as while some old loans were paid off as wheat was exported, these were replaced by new loans on fresh wheat delivered from the farms.

As the money paid in on income tax was placed to the account of the Dominion Government, the Dominion Government deposits increased. The increase of $10 millions, however, was only in part due to income taxes, as some of the proceeds were deposited in the Bank of Canada. Proceeds of the sale of war savings certificates continue an element in the situation.

Call loans in Canada continued to drop, showing a decrease both from the previous month and from last year. Municipal provincial loans both showed a small increase over the previous month, although well below the previous year.

The rise is regarded as only temporary as the trend of borrowing by both provinces and municipalities has been downward for many months now.

As loans increased while deposits were lower, The Financial Post Business Index, which is the ratio of current and call loans to demand and savings deposits, rose 1.1% over April, though still 2% lower than a year ago.

Investments of the banks were lower than at the end of the previous month.

Use of Bank Credits
(In Millions of Dollars)

	May 1941	April 1941	Change	May 1940	Change
Loans	1,161.1	1,140.1	+21.0	1,107.4	+53.7
Investments	1,812.0	1,820.3	—8.3	1,616.8	+195.2
Total	2,973.1	2,960.4	+12.7	2,724.2	+248.9
Deposits	2,800.3	2,835.5	—35.2	2,460.0	+340.3
Credit index*	37.9%	36.8%	+1.1%	39.9%	—2.0%

*Ratio of current and call loans in Canada to demand and savings deposits in Canada.

	May 1941 $	April 1941 $	Change $	May 1940 $	Change $
ASSETS					
Immediately Available Liquid Assets					
Canadian coin	5,903,195	7,106,603	—1,203,408	5,301,812	+601,383
Bk. of Can. notes	75,463,359	89,327,319	—13,863,960	56,241,501	—19,221,858
Bk. of Can. depos.	239,788,992	228,848,332	+10,940,660	238,306,155	+1,482,837
Bank's cash	321,155,546	325,282,254	—4,126,708	299,849,468	+21,306,078
Other bank's notes	3,025,417	2,824,666	+200,751	3,762,087	—736,670
Gold & sub. coin abd.	2,999,015	3,110,623	—111,608	4,174,367	—1,175,352
Foreign banks	191,612,674	198,373,901	—6,761,227	203,046,389	—11,433,715
Foreign curr.	29,817,122	28,762,798	+1,054,324	28,705,845	+1,111,277
Gov. sec. short term	767,009,084	784,833,517	—17,824,433	700,951,444	+66,057,640
Do., long term	793,738,897	791,750,340	+1,988,557	628,616,554	+165,122,343
Call loans abroad	41,948,599	42,553,424	—604,825	39,816,232	+2,132,367
	2,151,306,354	2,177,491,523	—26,185,169	1,908,922,386	+242,383,968
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Municipal secs.	91,367,405	91,835,026	—467,621	98,322,960	—6,955,555
Public secs.♦	63,162,583	56,233,547	+6,929,036	72,073,351	—8,910,768
Other secs.	97,139,927	95,704,334	+1,435,593	116,792,468	—19,652,541
Can. call loans	29,456,579	31,250,327	—1,793,748	44,393,051	—14,936,472
Current loans	1,031,765,466	1,012,157,670	+19,607,796	937,950,070	+93,815,396
Loans abroad	134,335,039	135,319,595	—984,556	142,718,331	—8,383,292
Prov. loans	12,154,057	11,616,544	+537,513	15,898,404	—3,744,347
Mun. loans	87,676,943	85,039,346	+2,637,597	109,290,417	—21,613,474
	1,547,057,999	1,519,156,389	+27,901,610	1,537,439,052	+9,618,947
Other Assets					
Non-current loans.	5,555,092	5,680,680	—125,588	7,935,853	—2,380,761
Real estate	6,835,783	6,893,515	—62,732	7,633,337	—797,554
Mortgages	3,566,019	3,557,031	+8,988	3,968,609	—402,590
Premises	70,559,799	70,576,370	—16,571	71,985,423	—1,425,624
Letters of credit	87,331,030	81,557,277	+5,773,753	61,500,585	+25,830,445
Loans to comp.	11,089,807	10,721,278	+368,529	11,221,358	—131,551
Other assets	2,008,429	2,013,124	—4,695	2,479,749	—471,320
	186,945,959	181,004,275	+5,941,684	166,724,914	+20,221,045
Total	3,885,310,312	3,877,652,187	+7,658,125	3,613,086,352	+272,223,960
Note circ. dep.	4,846,948	4,844,145	+2,803	5,083,804	—236,856
Int. bank bal.	124,371,894	136,612,682	—12,240,788	127,582,994	—3,211,100
Gross	4,014,529,154	4,019,109,014	—4,579,860	3,745,753,150	+268,776,004
LIABILITIES					
To the Public					
Circulation	83,282,285	81,377,405	+1,904,880	94,299,428	—11,017,143
Dom. Gove.	152,675,171	141,731,216	+10,943,955	239,490,557	—86,815,386
Prov. Govt.	92,011,177	86,385,461	+5,625,716	85,230,637	+6,780,540
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	1,105,175,452	1,127,961,630	—22,786,178	816,947,769	+288,227,683
Savings dep.	1,695,182,121	1,707,557,890	—11,375,769	1,643,084,405	+52,097,716
Total	2,800,357,573	2,835,519,520	—35,161,947	2,460,032,174	+340,325,399
Foreign dep.	434,098,620	427,891,261	+6,207,359	441,375,558	—7,276,938
Due to Banks Abroad, Etc.					
United Kingdom	20,532,749	21,981,713	—1,448,964	18,883,009	+1,649,740
Foreign	30,369,303	29,673,672	+695,631	30,895,543	—526,240
Bills payable	7,110	15,666	—8,556	195,555	—188,445
Letters of credit	87,331,030	81,557,277	+5,773,753	61,500,585	+25,830,445
Other liabs.	5,016,315	5,267,494	—251,179	4,145,804	+870,511
Total pub. liabs.	3,705,681,333	3,711,400,685	—5,719,352	3,436,048,850	+269,632,483
Due bet. banks	10,796,656	11,567,841	—771,185	11,436,011	—639,355
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	2,272,430	2,815,768	—543,338	2,224,725	+47,705
Reserve	133,750,000	133,750,000	....	133,750,000	....
Capital	145,500,000	145,500,000	....	145,500,000	....
Gross	3,998,000,419	4,005,034,294	—7,033,875	3,728,959,586	+269,040,833

♦Other than Canadian.

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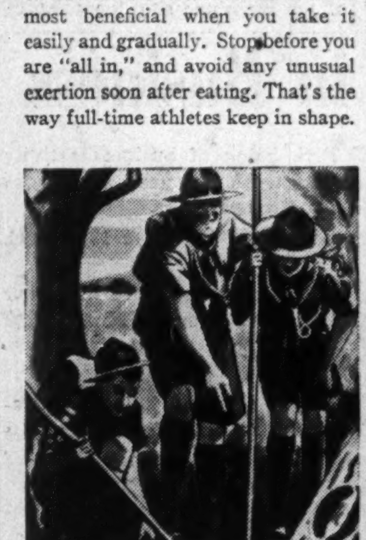
FIRE — CASUALTY — MARINE
AUTOMOBILE — AVIATION

Some Suggestions for enjoying your Summer

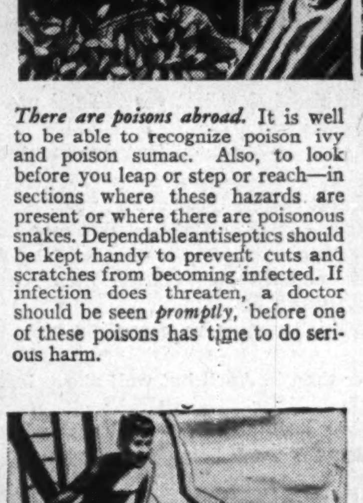
Week-end athletes should be careful. It is unwise to plunge straight from business into hours of strenuous exercise over the week end. Exercise is most beneficial when you take it easily and gradually. Stop before you are "all in," and avoid any unusual exertion soon after eating. That's the way full-time athletes keep in shape.

There's danger in the sun. You cannot get a nice coat of tan all at once—but you can get painfully, dangerously burned trying to. It is much better to expose yourself to the Summer sun gradually, in slowly increasing doses. To prevent sunstroke or heat exhaustion, it is well to keep the head covered in direct sunlight; to wear light, loose, porous clothing; and to get plenty of rest.



There are poisons abroad. It is well to be able to recognize poison ivy and poison sumac. Also, to look before you leap or step or reach—in sections where these hazards are present or where there are poisonous snakes. Dependable antiseptics should be kept handy to prevent cuts and scratches from becoming infected. If infection does threaten, a doctor should be seen *promptly*, before one of these poisons has time to do serious harm.

Eat and drink carefully. Drink plenty of cool, clear water—but, like experienced hikers, carry pure water with you or drink only from wells, brooks, or springs that you know are safe. It is wise to make sure that the milk you get in a strange locality is pure. You will feel better if you eat light foods, right for Summer, and if you are careful to avoid overeating.



Water sports bring their hazards. Learn to swim . . . always swim with companions or in sight of other people. Before you dive, make sure the water is deep enough and that there are no submerged objects you might hit. Any boat you are in should be manned by someone who can handle it safely. Those who cannot swim would do well to stay out of small boats altogether.

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Head Office: - - Toronto, Canada

Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of May 31, 1941, Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation $	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Dominion Government $	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Provincial Governments $	Advances from Bank of Canada $	Demand Deposits in Canada $	Savings Deposits in Canada $	Deposits Elsewhere▲ $	Bal. due to other Banks in Canada $	Due to Banks in U.K. $	Due to Banks Elsewhere $	Bills Payable $	Letters of Credit outstanding $	Other Liabilities $	Dividends Declared and unpaid $	Reserve Fund $	Capital Paid Up $	Total Liabilities $
Montreal	19,694,168	54,865,898	12,786,116	....	305,238,311	437,163,871	95,995,719	2,628,002	7,117,807	10,066,165	....	16,164,291	4,246,601	719,109	39,000,000	36,000,000	1,041,686,063
Nova Scotia	7,433,059	13,256,596	1,861,473	....	70,545,034	159,628,756	46,954,716	2,972,095	1,186,266	1,528,982	....	14,613,114	154,779	368,530	24,000,000	12,000,000	356,503,407
Toronto	2,934,414	5,870,926	2,940,523	....	57,489,180	90,146,537	910,737	199,898	553,503	543,686	....	2,268,877	....	151,420	9,000,000	6,000,000	179,009,704
Provinciale	2,294,485	2,520,593	480,181	....	10,244,261	31,172,266	12,417	....	....	21,261	....	24,734	6,900	62,297	1,000,000	4,000,000	59,839,400
Commerce	16,282,757	24,762,383	32,127,008	....	205,303,077	328,901,407	61,538,734	787,506	3,152,121	7,352,574	....	19,846,403	....	71,072	20,000,000	30,000,000	750,134,048
Royal	22,033,399	28,320,130	19,843,054	....	309,991,808	356,376,504	218,614,010	13,559	3,062,616	8,254,725	7,110	27,809,554	47,708	738,431	20,000,000	35,000,000	1,050,112,614
Dominion	3,980,531	7,125,206	2,312,712	....	47,689,262	80,039,169	6,295,968	1,517,328	427,603	337,521	....	2,198,672	525,068	6,176	7,000,000	7,000,000	166,454,222
Nationale	3,854,172	4,797,258	2,473,598	....	36,034,370	98,948,444	384,702	1,432,462	90,035	853,961	....	506,725	35,720	144,940	5,000,000	7,000,000	161,555,882
Imperial	4,272,595	7,350,903	17,186,495	....	56,897,789	98,352,944	499,299	1,152,665	1,520,159	653,955	....	3,075,822	....	10,455	8,000,000	7,000,000	205,973,084
Barclay's (Canada)	502,705	3,805,278	17	....	5,742,360	6,444,223	2,892,318	93,141	3,422,639	756,473	....	822,838	....	....	750,000	1,500,000	26,731,995
Total	83,282,285	152,675,171	92,011,177	....	1,105,175,452	1,695,182,121	434,098,620	10,796,656	20,532,749	30,369,303	7,110	87,331,030	5,016,266	2,272,430	133,750,000	145,500,000	3,998,000,419

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NAME OF BANK	Capital Authorised $	Capital Subscribed $	Last Dividend %	*Loans to Directors and firms of which they are Partners $	Average Notes and Deposits with Bank of Can. $	Greatest Amount of Notes in Circ. $
Montreal	50,000,000	36,000,000	8	443,141	84,925,609	19,923,168
Nova Scotia	15,000,000	12,000,000	12	2,664,814	25,008,000	7,620,735
Toronto	10,000,000	6,000,000	10	431,267	22,235,800	2,934,414
Provinciale	5,000,000	4,000,000	6	159,107	6,351,213	2,369,375
Commerce	50,000,000	30,000,000	8	1,390,952	52,663,490	16,520,440
Royal	50,000,000	35,000,000	8	1,248,464	68,441,184	22,033,399
Dominion	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	558,873	17,135,657	4,151,096
Nationale	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	189,641	15,290,654	3,855,352
Imperial	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	585,498	14,969,276	4,272,595
Barclay's (Canada)	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	2,519	1,987,757	502,705
Total	211,500,000	145,500,000	....	7,674,276	309,008,640	84,183,294

▲Of this amount, $48,486,402 represents deposits in Canada in currencies other than Canadian. *And loans for which they are guarantors.

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Gold and Subsidiary Coin Held in Canada $	Gold and Subsidiary Coin Held Elsewhere $	Notes of Bank of Canada $	Deposits with Bank of Canada $	Notes of Other Banks $	Govt. and Bank Notes other than Canadian $	Cheques on other banks $	Balances due by other banks in Canada $	Due by banks in U.K. $	Due by banks elsewhere $	Govt. sec. short term $	Govt. sec. long term $	Canadian municipal securities $
Montreal*	371,409	96,476	20,431,703	66,492,103	797,790	514,790	28,003,013	....	6,010,027	45,972,064	246,712,272	212,377,100	18,905,589
Nova Scotia	362,988	980,561	5,920,547	19,524,257	228,933	5,735,087	9,699,434	....	9,544,631	15,862,513	50,842,302	71,819,852	11,126,855
Toronto	258,006	....	3,516,803	18,119,758	131,025	73,772	5,399,238	....	281,658	3,040,490	33,866,343	44,176,241	3,482,778
Provinciale	256,712	....	1,791,924	3,477,821	101,085	32,789	2,568,311	4,462	19,023	1,048,649	2,551,903	11,988,807	13,600,867
Commerce†	855,466	154,511	11,394,332	44,435,607	427,142	1,594,168	20,148,056	298,801	5,411,243	20,070,172	120,360,988	161,684,764	9,645,856
Royal	1,499,413	1,767,354	19,835,143	55,698,787	771,522	21,588,254	37,159,357	7,902	15,619,373	55,345,816	214,122,351	182,924,170	7,160,219
Dominion	258,955	113	2,753,059	10,541,962	201,245	142,807	6,076,221	83	1,279,202	3,937,258	30,483,737	24,747,308	1,796,754
Nationale	631,472	....	4,870,266	9,376,028	136,850	44,273	3,873,016	1,877,827	9,192	1,325,269	18,083,990	33,009,003	18,424,190
Imperial	397,506	....	5,170,754	11,076,730	223,440	89,012	7,519,996	649,385	113,241	2,349,750	45,292,525	42,633,746	7,223,297
Barclay's	2,178	....	78,828	1,645,939	6,385	2,170	240,346	846,446	1,508,882	2,864,221	4,692,673	8,377,897	1,000
Total	903,195	2,999,015	75,463,359	239,788,992	3,025,417	29,817,122	120,686,988	3,684,906	39,796,472	151,816,202	767,009,084	793,738,897	91,367,405

NAME OF BANK	Public sec. other than Can. $	Other bonds and stocks $	Call and short loans in Canada $	Call and short loans elsewhere $	Current loans in Canada $	Current loans elsewhere $	Loans to provincial governments $	Loans to municipalities $	Non-Current loans $	Real estate other than Bank premises $	Mortgages on real estate $	Bank Premises $	Deposit for note circulation $	Other assets $	Total assets▲ $
Montreal*	23,845,701	25,880,940	2,439,815	13,581,776	240,842,311	18,512,537	1,633,734	34,650,177	1,005,166	465,600	449,257	13,900,000	1,075,362	1,785,453	1,043,916,497
Nova Scotia	1,415,909	10,395,327	2,058,924	163,690	98,123,471	15,503,319	398,419	3,904,631	400,794	....	87,532	6,175,106	452,444	2,596,212	357,936,464
Toronto	....	3,653,916	1,080,710	....	56,491,439	....	....	3,168,378	63,256	....	9,513	3,222,639	190,209	....	182,495,067
Provinciale	....	1,475,820	2,495,829	....	13,202,288	....	31,745	2,300,482	80,344	488,084	282,263	2,079,060	140,978	100,505	60,153,466
Commerce†	28,689,539	16,972,320	7,492,026	9,045,825	213,700,666	16,514,313	7,482,775	12,905,617	1,585,836	2,257,541	1,076,944	14,147,980	847,000	4,394,990	753,440,894
Royal	8,979,261	32,712,274	6,654,222	17,622,469	219,771,336	82,476,181	1,386,587	19,300,781	1,789,392	1,961,013	677,886	14,475,393	1,340,000	3,752,738	1,053,310,760
Dominion	222,500	1,867,319	1,492,851	1,534,839	69,488,495	1,328,689	657,709	273,463	188,322	28,323	45,629	5,498,171	266,500	203,239	167,513,486
Nationale	9,673	4,124,733	2,970,971	....	47,383,518	....	190,338	7,312,259	186,353	1,588,638	641,749	4,883,312	251,767	215,019	161,926,443
Imperial	....	57,278	2,596,006	....	67,749,508	....	372,670	3,861,155	249,656	46,584	295,246	5,728,138	262,132	47,973	207,083,291
Barclay's	....	....	174,625	....	5,012,434	....	....	....	5,973	....	....	450,000	20,556	....	26,733,267
Total	63,162,583	97,139,927	29,456,579	41,948,599	1,031,765,466	134,335,039	12,154,057	87,676,943	5,555,092	6,835,783	3,566,019	70,559,799	4,846,948	13,098,129	4,014,529,154

*The business of the Bank in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of a locally incorporated company and the figures are incorporated in the above statement.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

†The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of California to conduct the business of the Bank in that State and the assets and liabilities of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

▲Total assets include $87,331,030 letters of credit outstanding as shown in liabilities.

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Refugee Job Makers— Nazi's Gift to Canada

By GUY S. CUNLIFFE
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

Canada's select refugees from Europe are convinced, from several years of experience, that their adopted country is a land of opportunity.

They have found opportunity not only for themselves but for thousands of others who would make a beeline to Canada if they had the chance. Above all they see a great opportunity for Canada to enrich its national resources of people, culture and material development.

All over Europe and scattered through the world are thousands with assets of capital, special abilities or other resources. They are eager to escape the effects of oppression and conquest. They would grab at a chance to establish themselves in Canada, which many of them regard as the most desirable of havens.

To get them here all that is needed is for Canada to open the door and give them a break, say those who are already here. They see Canada as the safest and most attractive of the world's remaining sanctuaries from chaos.

This is the dominant fact that emerges from a survey by The Financial Post, among emigrés from central and northern Europe in the two years before the war. The responses to The Post's enquiry leaves no doubt of their strong conviction: That Canada can readily bring in desirable new citizens who can add vitally to national life and progress.

In some cases, the belief was expressed that such a migration could even be accomplished now to some extent. In nearly all cases, it was agreed that great things can be done after the war if only Canada will make the most of the possibilities, and lay down the necessary plans and policies.

Proof of Feasibility

That such a movement is feasible is demonstrated by the experience of those canvassed by The Post. The survey sought especially views on the question of future immigration. But also it set out to learn why these fugitive democrats had picked Canada as their new home, how they had fared since arrival, their rating of Canadian life and conditions.

The survey reveals abundant evidence that newcomers from Europe, of the type involved in the survey, can establish themselves on a sound and progressive footing as self-sufficient new citizens. What is equally important—more so when it comes to opening the doors to future migrants—the responses show clearly that such specially gifted people have much to contribute to Canada.

The refugees have brought more than capital assets and expert knowledge or skill. They have created new industries and trades and stimulated employment of Canadians. The Post's survey indicates that a good half of the emigrés have created jobs by the enterprises they have launched.

A group of only eight, typical of those with payrolls, are employing a total of 1,150 persons, mostly Canadians. Scores of additional people are employed indirectly as a result of the activities of others.

It may be emphasized that all of those not giving employment are either employed themselves or are pursuing a trade or profession on their own account.

The number employed by individual refugees ranges from only one to five in some cases, but is substantial in others. There are the 50 jobs created by Louis Fischl, the Prescott glove maker, and the big payroll of 750 employed by Thomas Bata's shoe factory near Trenton. The Bata enterprise, in addition to creating a new industry and community, is making a special contribution through production of precision instruments, aircraft and truck parts, and machine tools for the war supply effort.

Mill Employs 300

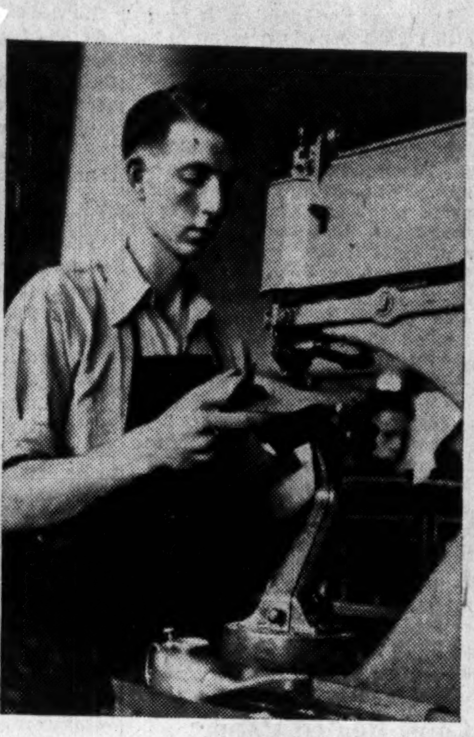
Another man, who prefers to remain anonymous, is employing 300 in an entirely new type of enterprise in the lumber industry. The former executive head of a large Dutch banking firm, who brought sufficient of his own and other capital here to operate as an investment banker, employs 30 men on a large farm where he is raising purebred cattle.

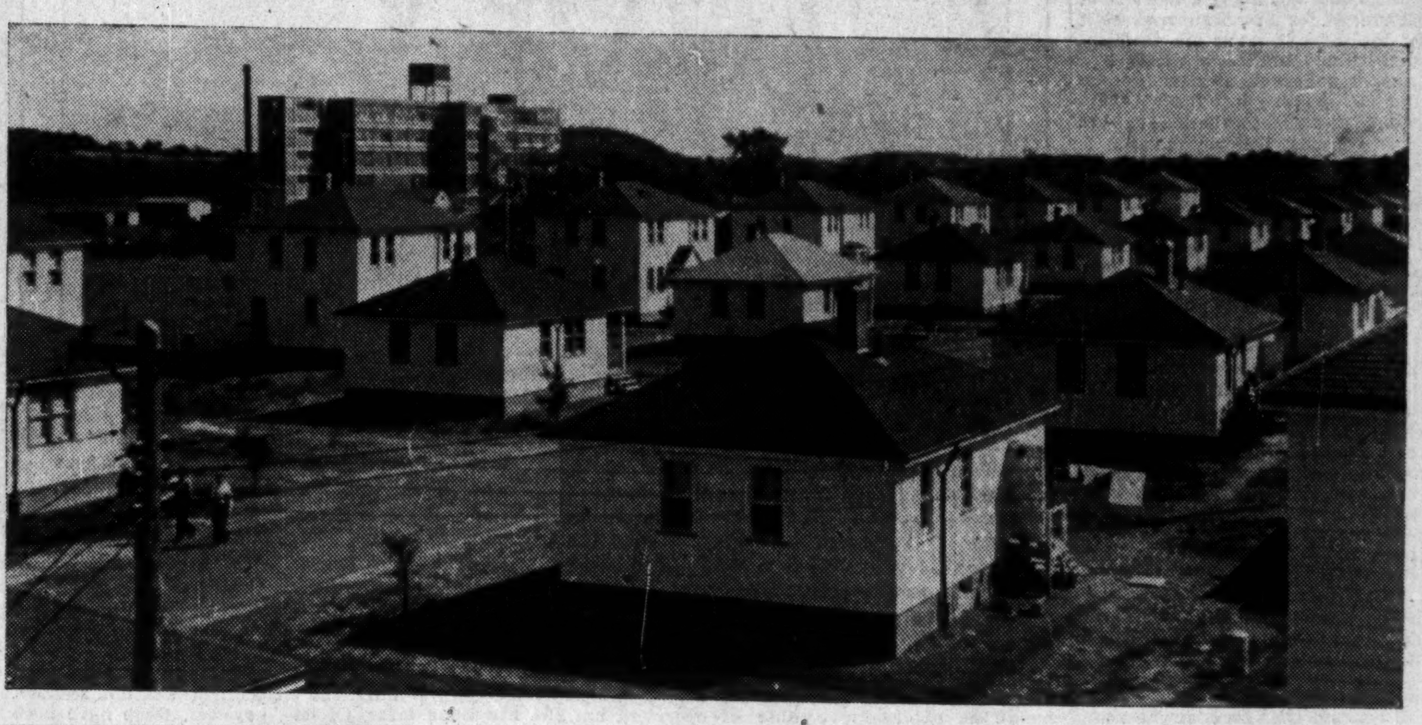
With only a few exceptions who have encountered special difficulties or problems, all those canvassed like Canada. They have readily adapted themselves to our climate, way of life and methods of doing business.

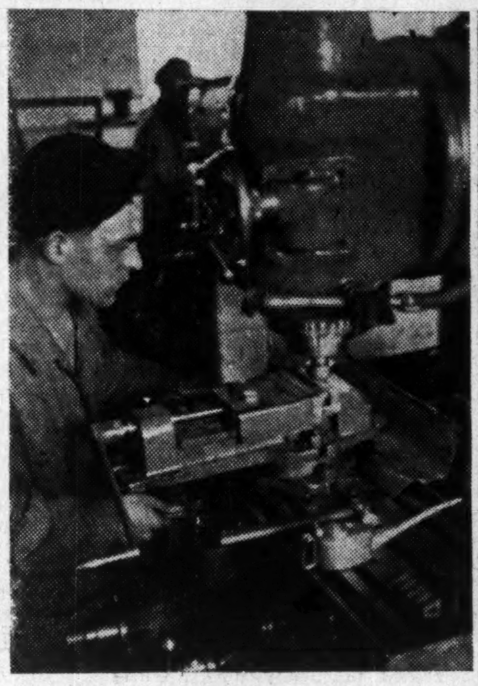
The majority find taxation here lower or about the same as in their former countries, after allowing for special war taxation. But most have found business operating costs much higher, especially rents, wages and transportation. However, they find unit costs of production about the same in some cases because of mechanization.

Judging from The Post's survey, all of the high type newcomers in the years just prior to the war intend to settle down here permanently. There are a few exceptions who are uncertain but think they will probably stay. None complained they were doing badly or could not make a go of it, though some felt they could do better, especially were it not for the obstacles created by war conditions.

A notable feature is that few of our new citizens seem to have come here by chance, or because they happened to have relatives or friends here. Most had specific, basic reasons why they wanted to come to Canada, and preferred to come here instead of some alternative haven.







Canada has much to gain from the migration of refugee capital, new industries, and those with special skills of hand or brain from European countries. This has been demonstrated by the success of refugee enterprises started here in the past two or three years.

Five expert diamond cutters from the Netherlands made it possible for H. & M. Freudman, Toronto diamond merchants, to start Canada's first diamond cutting enterprise of any consequence. Top left photo shows one of 45 Canadians learning the intricate craft. Other top photos show one of the 750 workers in the Bata Shoe Co. plant near Trenton, and the first street in Batawa, the village of workers' houses.

Below, left to right: War supply requirements being turned out in the machine shop of a new refugee industry; one of 10 Canadians employed by Canadian Fine Chemicals Ltd., established by E. G. Dentay, a Hungarian, to make special types of organic pharmaceutical products; view of the farm near Toronto where a former Dutch banker employs 30 people in raising purebred cattle.

The Post specifically asked the refugees why they had chosen to come to Canada rather than the United States or South America. The answers varied considerably, but one of the chief considerations advanced was that Canada was a young, less crowded country, with greater scope for development and competitive freedom for new enterprises launched by newcomers.

Other points stressed were that Canada has more stability, in both the people's character and its institutions; greater legal security and justice; better prospects than most other countries for the conservation and increment of capital; and the fact that Canada is British. A supplementary factor frequently cited was the helpful attitude of Government officials in facilitating entry into Canada.

Such reasons are plainly behind the conviction of the refugees now here that thousands of others in Europe would be eager to come here, should the way be opened to them. To get them here, the prevailing view is that little more need be done than relax the immigration regulations, so as to help rather than hinder the entry of the types of new citizens desired.

Aid in Special Cases

Those with views on the question of assistance to migrants believe it need be of a limited nature and applied only in special cases, such as advancement of passage money, temporary help to get newcomers established, or tax-tariff concessions to new industries. For instance, Glove Maker Fischl believes the best way to bring desirable Europeans here would be to encourage small industries to locate in Canada away from the large centres, especially industries making goods now imported.

Once here, Mr. Fischl thinks, they should be assured some protection if not help for five years, so they can get established and train the skilled workers they need.

However, the majority of the views given The Post stress that any future influx from Europe should not be limited to capitalists, industrialists or prospective farmers. We should also bring, it is felt, those with brains and special skills—entrepreneurs and traders expert in certain lines, technicians and craftsmen, and other specialists in various fields of industry, trade and business.

The Dutch banker mentioned previously sees migration opportunities "without precedent in the history of Canada." The tolerant, open-door policies of Britain in the 19th century and the Netherlands for four centuries, he contends, were important factors in making London the commercial centre of the world and the Netherlands a leading commercial, financial and shipping nation of the Continent. At the same time, he notes, the Netherlands became a home for scientific research.

He adds:

"These countries were prepared to face competition in every branch of human activity, in the commercial field as well as the learned professions. Competition by newcomers who have to show their worth has in the old countries proved a strong antidote against one-sidedness, stagnation and an inclination to take life too easily."

This man when he left Holland had visas to go to both the United States and the Argentine, preferring Canada to the former because

(Continued on page 10)

Through the Blitz to London

Readers will recall that Col. Keene was the author of some feature articles in The Financial Post on political conditions in Europe just before the outbreak of war. On his annual business trips across the Atlantic he personally witnessed two bits of history unfolding, the entry of Nazi troops into both Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. At present Col. Keene is in command of a Canadian battalion in England.

By LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS KEENE

The car I am riding in is a Ford V-8, exactly the same model the people back home are riding in, except that the steering wheel is on the right.

The machine and the body are the same, but the similarity stops there. The finish on the outside is a combination of two kinds of paint, one which looks as if it were made from soot and mud, the other dirty drab. The two are put on in an irregular design and the result is supposed to look something like the color of earth or roads, into which it is supposed to blend. This is the camouflage. On the windshield is a sticker, which reads "Defence of the Realm. W.D. Vehicle No. . . . . . This vehicle is being used for the purpose of His Majesty's Service in an emergency."

The upholstery is a cheap, dull glazed material, which is also drab. The Army Driver's uniform blends into the covering. So do we all. He has an Army blanket which he can wrap around himself in his long wait outside Headquarters. There are very strict instructions that no Government vehicle must be left unattended.

We Are Armed

Besides the steel helmets in the car are our respirators and the driver's rifle with 50 rounds of ammunition on the shelf behind the back seat. Obeying orders, both driver and myself wear loaded revolvers. My binoculars and camera are in the glove case. Easily available are Ordnance Survey Maps of the immediate district and of the corner of England which we are at present travelling. In the luggage carrier in the rear there is a folded-up camouflage net to be put over the car in case of need, two spades, waterproof sheet, four tins of spare petrol, chains, fire extinguisher and towing cable.

It is difficult to write this in the car. Overhead we hear the roar of Spitfires going somewhere toward the coast.

We are on our way to London. We are cheered by the sight of one of the 60-ft. long R.A.F. lorries, loaded with a torn Messerschmitt, full of holes, part of it looking like a piece of crumpled silver paper from a cigarette package; then two mysterious trucks loaded with something extremely heavy, covered over with tarpaulins. Armed guards are riding on the backs of the trucks; we can only guess that it may be tomorrow night's load of bombs for Germany.

In one small town is a "pull-in" garage, where a few people are gathered round a truck on which is an airplane. It's an Italian plane in show room condition, with the date showing it to be only one month old.

We pass a truck and a trailer with balloon barrage cylinders; then new wings for a bomber; several enormous packing cases with small screened ventilators in the sides, each case being a sufficient load for a truck. Planes for the Middle East perhaps. Later we see another aerial load—large, boxed, three-bladed propellers.

Place Names Removed

As sign posts, names of places or roads, hotel signs, railway signs, store names, church notices, which might give away locations to a German invader, have been removed, we can only find our way about by looking for familiar landmarks or working with maps. Names of places are even obliterated on auctioneer's posters advertising the sale of stock and farm effects. We pass a sentry guarding some gas pumps and, as the Army is very active doing traffic control, we are directed on our way by soldiers wearing white sleeves or by motor cycle traffic control troops, who look after the constant stream of convoys travelling in all directions in this country. Magpie markings are painted on the road, all main roads are white lined and along the curbing the painting is continuous — everything that might become a danger at night is ringed with white bands—trees, gate posts, walls, lamp posts, edges of buildings, steps, anything which might be dangerous in the dark and, if the object itself is not black enough, the alternative bands are painted black. Even tree trunks which protrude onto a pathway are banded white; every mudguard and bumper on all cars or trucks must be painted white and pedestrians are continually being warned to "wear something white," by advertisements in the press.

War Traffic Heavy

Death defying cyclists pour out of a shadow factory at shift time, swarm all over the road and flit in between the heavy traffic like pigeons in London.

A Rolls Royce with a solitary, prosperous-looking occupant is being driven by a uniformed chauffeur. Who says we're short of petrol?

A great olive grey painted tank full of pool gas passes us, then a stream of 10, crash helmeted, army motor cyclists go by wearing the blue and white arm bands of the Signal Corps.

A large sign on an even larger hoarding says "Dig for Victory." Two London motor buses go by under their own power with their tops completely burnt out by incendiary bombs. There are many marks in the road where incendiary bombs have burnt the wooden paving before being put out.

A truck carrying an enormous pair of girders passes some giant tanks going to their Harbor rumble along.

We pass a convoy slowly, weaving in and out among the oncoming traffic, to discover it is eight 4.7 guns and their equipment going up to help in the defense of London. Eight—twice the number that Gibraltar had at the time of the Munich mess.

We pass a place that used to be a beauty spot, with a lake which has all been drained. The swans are looking at the mud very disconsolately, all the water having been taken from under them.

Our town has a large cotton poster across the street—"Have You Seen Our Messerschmitt?" We pass a load of newsprint; this is now worth about £28-5s.-0d. a ton—at the beginning of the war it was £11-8s.-0d.

Next a sign—"Unexploded Bomb—Keep Away." An air raid siren starts to wail at this point. There have been so many of them and so often that they now cause more annoyance than anything else. There have been so many that English people have overcome their shyness, or prejudice, in carrying steel helmets. Many of the Wardens have their's painted white, so that they will be more easily recognized in the dark. We notice a woman taking her steel helmet from the shopping basket in front of her bicycle as she rides along; the police always wear their blue steel helmets when on duty.

Landing Places Blocked

In the flat fields we see that the haystacks have been built so as to break up the possible landing spaces. Road blocks, tree trunks with a wheel at one end, huge concrete blocks and bent steel rails buried in cement, old farm vehicles and decrepit automobiles are either in place to drag across the road, or are in the middle of spaces which might be considered suitable landing places for the Hun. The lamp posts are still standing; but in many cases the glass has been removed, mostly by enemy action.

A convoy of new trucks, not yet taken over by the Government, are driven by civilian drivers. We are passed by a number of private cars, some with mattresses strapped over the top to prevent splinters, and there is a steady stream of cars loaded with families, bicycles, perambulators, suitcases, bedding and pets, evacuating people from London.

We pass many ingeniously camouflaged buildings, which have been specially prepared as surprises for our "distinguished visitor" if he can manage to get here.

Another hold up in the traffic; looking out of the car window, we see a huge piece of bomb hanging up by a piece of rope outside a public house and on it is written in chalk, "We have been blasted—try some of our blasted beer." "Nearest First Aid Post for walking casualties only." Besides the many wrecked buildings which we are already familiar with by our journeys, there are more every time we come, which is frequently. A building which received a direct hit was cut clean off, leaving the fireplaces exposed on every floor and on one floor we noticed clothes still hanging up on their hooks, and pictures on the walls.

In the distance we now hear the whomp! whomp! of falling bombs. A truck bearing the title "Rescue Party," with ladders, tackle and steel-helmetted civilians in dungarees, passes.

There is another hold up; this time a big one. Police and Auxiliary Fire Service men are trying to untangle the traffic. On the right a big fire is raging—it has been going all night. Stretching right across the road are four heavy wire-bound hose pipes, carrying water to the scene of action. A policeman asks me if we are on duty, and being also assured that the car is not heavily loaded, we are told to drive slowly across the four hoses and continue on our way.

Windows Bricked Up

Many windows of shops have been bricked up completely; brick aprons have been built up around the front doors and lower windows of many public buildings and, just in case, many of them have loopholes through which to fire.

As we get into London there are more diversions. One large street, which formerly had one-way traffic, now has traffic running in each direction. The craters, which at the beginning of the blitz were so quickly filled in, are taking longer now to repair. What a harvest for the building trade when the war is over! May they build well and wisely, making nothing that can become a slum. Millions of panes of glass gone, not only from enemy action, but also from our own anti-aircraft guns; what goes up must come down!

Air Raids Ignored

The siren goes again. Some people move toward a shelter, but most of the people take not the slightest notice of it and one can hardly tell when the "alert" is on, or when the "raiders passed" has been sounded, the alarms being so frequent, so much so that the hotels, restaurants, bars and offices have two-sided cards which they swivel round—"Air Raid" on one side, "Raiders Passed" on the other; these are to be seen everywhere and save people asking questions.

Poor battered London; hit and burnt in the places of the poor and the homes of the rich, in the stores of the east end and of Regent Street. Museums, churches, monuments, palaces and other "military objectives," whose destruction must show to the world that the Hun never changes.

Newsprint Mills Watch Shipping

Rail Movement Replaces Water-borne Traffic — Temporary Car Shortage Possible

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — With water-borne newsprint traffic to the United States reduced to negligible proportions and dependence on rail movement greater than it has been at any time in the past 15 years, most of the newsprint manufacturers are of the opinion that a shortage of freight cars may develop between next September and November.

This does not imply a shortage of newsprint for American publishers, as the same interests are confident that if the publishers continue their present policy of taking deliveries in equal monthly installments there will be no actual shortage. Moreover they consider the car shortage is likely to be only temporary.

The matter of transportation has been occupying the attention of both the newsprint manufacturers and the American Newspaper Publishers Association. It has been more of a precautionary measure than any threat of a shortage of cars.

Ships Are Scarce

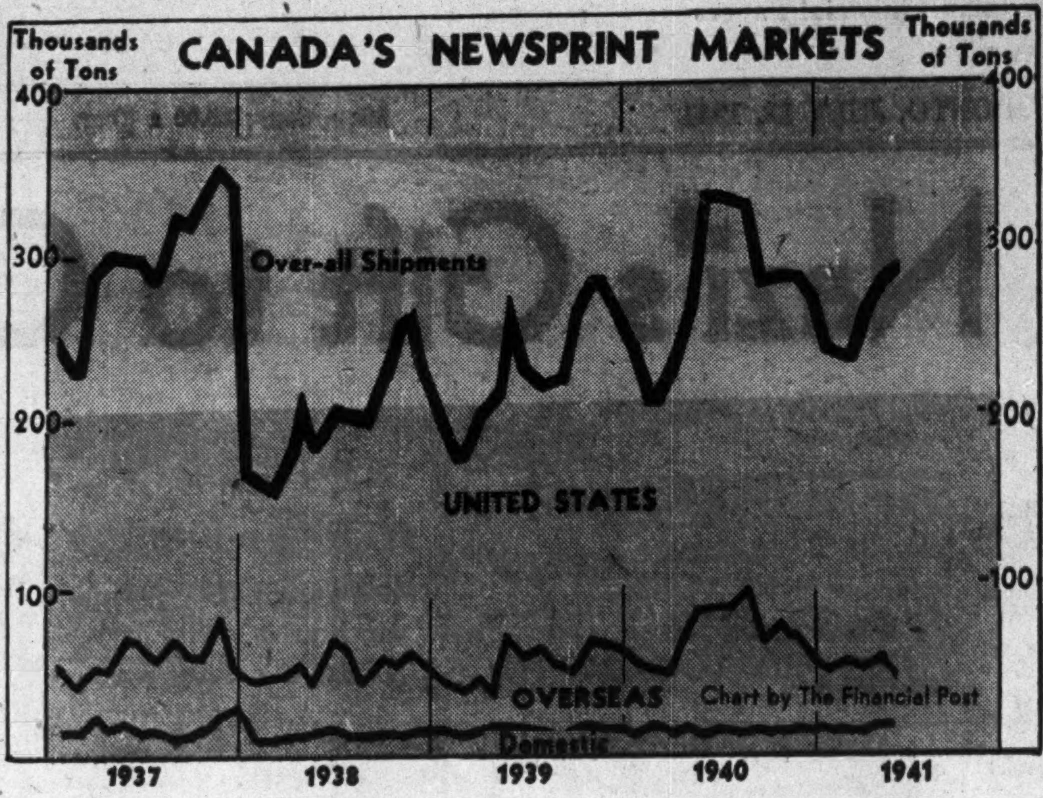
Usually there is a fairly heavy movement of newsprint from Canada to the States via the Atlantic coastal trade. This applies to shipments from the mills in northern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The commandeering of ships in the coastwise Atlantic trade has been going on steadily, with the result shipping space is now scarce. It is not expected the situation will undergo any material improvement in the next few months. Already a considerable tonnage has been diverted from the coastal trade to rails.

Much the same situation applies to those companies in central Canada which have been accustomed to ship by water to their customers in the States. Many of the lake boats have been transferred to the Atlantic coastal trade to replace those put into the Atlantic service.

All this has meant greatly increased newsprint traffic for the railway companies. So far the manufacturers have not experienced any real shortage of cars. At times there has been a tightness of car supply, but the situation has never developed into anything of consequence.

One factor which has been of great help in maintaining adequate supplies of newsprint paper in the American market has been adoption of the policy advocated by the A. N. P. A. and manufacturers, namely, delivery of equal monthly amounts.



Marketings of Canadian newsprint for the current year have shown a small but satisfactory increase over returns for 1940. Demand from United States publishers has come up to expectations, shipments to the end of May being about 56,000 tons ahead of last year. Domestic trade has not shown any appreciable change. On the other hand difficulties in shipping are beginning to be reflected in the returns on marketings overseas. From a high of 72,447 tons (which was abnormally large) shipments to the United Kingdom, Australia, etc., have steadily declined, reaching 32,664 tons last May. From present indications it would appear that the prospective decline in overseas shipments may offset the anticipated increase in deliveries to American publishers during 1941.

In years past it was customary for the U. S. publishers, because of their closeness to the source of supply, to take deliveries of paper as required. This made for a heavy seasonal movement of newsprint paper, especially in the spring and fall, when navigation opened and closed.

Now Equalize Deliveries

This practice put a considerable strain on shipping facilities. It also meant wide variations in the scale of mill operations. In order to equalize shipping and iron out the peaks in production, an active campaign has been carried on among the publishers to equalize deliveries.

Results of this campaign have been exceptionally good. Operating peaks have been greatly lessened and newsprint supplies have been well maintained. This arrangement has not only been highly satisfactory to mill operators, but also has found favor with the publishers who have been concerned from time to time in the last three years over the adequacy of their paper supplies.

With the present dependence on rail movement, this policy of the publishers and manufacturers has assumed far greater importance than was originally believed possible.

New Trend Developing

Aside from transportation, the only other important development — or potential development — at this time is the likelihood of some of the American machines now given over to newsprint paper being converted to other grades of paper.

Late last year it was expected some U. S. machines would be converted to more profitable grades of paper. This expectation was not realized. Of late, however, there have been some faint signs of this movement taking place before the end of 1941.

In the event some of the American machines are taken off newsprint, there should be a better demand for Canadian newsprint paper from American sources.

This is not expected by Canadian manufacturers to be a net gain. Already there is a tapering off in overseas demand. Any additional business which may originate in the States from the changing over of machines is not expected to do much more than offset the losses in overseas trade.

All this is to the good in that it will enable Canadian newsprint manufacturers to maintain their operating schedules.

Nfld. Newsprint Mills Look to U.S.

States Supersede U. K. as Principal Market for Paper Production

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Reorientation of Newfoundland's newsprint market features returns of the North American newsprint industry for the current year.

Ordinarily Newfoundland's two mills ship by far the greater proportion of their output to the United Kingdom market. Rationing of newsprint supply in that country and difficulties of shipping have turned the mills to developing the American market.

Last year the Island mills marketed 172,903 tons of newsprint in the States. This represented an increase of nearly 73% over that reported for the previous year and was around 45% of total production.

For the first five months of 1941 the Island has shipped 82,197 tons of newsprint paper to the States, compared with 60,136 tons for the same period of 1940, an increase of roughly 33%.

While this gain was being recorded, shipments to the United Kingdom market to the end of May totalled only 44,237 tons. This contrasted with 86,513 tons for the first five months of 1940, a decline of almost 50%.

Readjustment of markets has been of considerable monetary benefit to the two mills operating on the Island — Bowater's Newfoundland Paper Mill and Anglo-Newfoundland and Development Co. Shipments to the States are payable in United States funds, whereas those to the United Kingdom are paid for in sterling. As a result of the increase in shipments to the States, the earnings position of both companies has been considerably improved.

Consolidated Paper Issues More Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Consolidated Paper Corp. reports that in June the company issued in payment of interest 1,117 shares of capital stock, bringing the number outstanding to 2,544,319½ shares.

U. K. Publishers Feel War Pinch

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Newsprint consumption in Britain has been reduced 77½% since the outbreak of war.

In September, 1939, British newspapers were consuming 1,108,552 tons a year, or 21,326 tons each week.

Since the war this has been gradually reduced, until now the papers are using less than 249,000 tons a year.

These figures cover about 1,500 newspapers, a number which has remained practically unchanged since war began.

Refugee Capital — Hitler's Gift To Canada

(Continued from page 9)

it is less populated and to the latter because it is essentially Anglo-Saxon. He says further:

"The problems which were confronting almost all European countries, in varying degrees, are also facing the United States. Rightly or wrongly I feel that Canada has a better chance to master these problems than the United States. This feeling was reflected during the years preceding this war in a growing preference for Canadian investments in those European countries which had an exportable capital surplus."

He was encouraged to stay in Canada, he says, by friends in financial circles here and by the attitude of Canadian immigration officials both here and abroad. He found the latter group practical, helpful and far less officious than those of other countries, and a great potential asset "for a country which must follow a policy of selective immigration."

The same man feels that there is too much tendency in Canada to split the population up into groups according to races or countries of origin, instead of fostering national unity and pride by regarding all citizens as Canadians. He strongly believes, however, that it would be a mistake to shorten the five-year residence requirement for a newcomer to become a citizen.

Several others canvassed objected to having to wait five years before being able to take steps toward citizenship. They urged adoption of a system similar to the U. S. provision for issuance of "first papers" immediately on an immigrant's arrival.

This point is emphasized by Mrs. A. H. Askanasy, Austrian refugee, who has taken up farming in the Vancouver area while continuing her career as writer, lecturer, and worker in behalf of European political refugees. Says Mrs. Askanasy:

"The first obstacle which every immigrant has to face in Canada is that during five years he is consdered as a foreigner. The immigrant to the United States receives after a short time the first papers which make him a potential citizen of the States. To be a foreigner means in Canada to be excluded from nearly all the professions. It gives the trade unions and profession organizations the legal basis for hindering the immigrant from beginning any valuable work. The process of assimilation is thereby delayed."

It may be pointed out here that the first papers obtainable by U. S. immigrants can be issued within a day after their permanent entry, but confer no citizenship status. The papers are basically a record of intention to apply for naturalization. This can be obtained two years after applying for first papers, but not until five years after entry, as in Canada. However, the possession of first papers by custom confers some advantage on an immigrant in looking for a job, doing business and otherwise dealing with Americans.

Mrs. Askanasy also urges amendment of the general immigration law which restricts entry basically to prospective farmers, and requires investment of any capital or other assets in farming. Special permission is required for entry of those with substantial resources or who can otherwise give assurance they can establish themselves independently in Canada. Mrs. Askanasy comments:

"Because of this law, many immigrants who came here were compelled to invest in farm land the little money left to them by the greedy fingers of the Nazi gangsters. This money would have been sufficient for them to start independently in the prosperous professsion for which they had been trained . . .

"The law was made many years ago and for another type of immigrant. Canada has now enough farmers. What she needs are industries, and the skilled and trained intelligentsia who will consume farm products."

"Just open the doors" is the best way to bring such people here, says Mrs. Askanasy. She argues that the type of migrant of recent years and of the future need no special care but just a chance to work in their special line. After seeing both Canada and the United States, she sees Canada's real destiny as a producer of quality instead of trying to imitate the U. S. as a producer of quantity. She adds:

"If Canada had taken the chance that Hitler gave her when he expelled the cream of producers of European culture, she could have become a leader in art, science and production of quality material. She was slow to grasp this chance. Most of the great brains and skilled hands went to the States, where they are undergoing the painful process of adjusting themselves to mass production."

Some doubt whether any such selective immigration could be undertaken, certainly not now and probably not even after the war. One such comment came from Leslie Lorincz, former Roumanian agronomist and agricultural engineer. He is now developing specialized farm crops (spice and condimental crops) at Harrow, Ont. Whatever the outcome of the war, he believes, thousands in many countries will be engaged in post-war reconstruction, barred from migrating or will be without funds to move.

However, Mr. Lorincz believes it might be possible to transplant self-contained groups of perhaps 50 to 100 families from particular locations in Europe to settle in specific areas of Canada.

A contrasting view is held by a former international trade expert from Czecho-Slovakia, now serving various Canadian manufacturers as export agent. This man, who prefers to remain anonymous, declares that it is not only possible but urgent for European emigrés to be allowed entry into Canada now. He contends:

"Valuable European emigrants, experts in many lines of art, industry and business, would gladly come to Canada now if they were granted admission. It is difficult to predict conditions after the war. Therefore Canada should admit these people now, as long as they are still available.

"Thousands of them are waiting in unoccupied France, Portugal, Tangiers, Cuba, Central and South America, Palestine and other corners of the world where they have found a temporary refuge . . .

"When they come, they should be offered an equal opportunity with people already established here. They should not be discriminated against when seeking a foothold, because they are foreigners. There is a fundamental difference between the emigrant of 30 years ago and the emigrant of today. At that time, most emigrants were forced out of Europe by economic misery. Now they leave for political reasons."

To promote such a migration, either now or after the war, would probably require passport officers and other government agents at strategic points accessible to refugees. Need for this is stressed by several replies to the questionnaire.

But little more would have to be done to facilitate the migration. This the vanguard of emigrés has shown, in taking root here in the face of unusual difficulties.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

Owning directly or through subsidiary companies, mills at

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Pine Falls, Man. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Fort William, Ont.
Port Arthur, Ont.

Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Company Reports

Railway Exchange

Railway Exchange Building Co., reports little change in income in the year ended April 30. Operating expenses were reduced slightly, to loss of $164 from $3,388 in the preceding year.

Income and Deficit Account
Years Ended April 30

	1941 $	1940 $
Total income	60,921	159,190
Less: Oper. exps.	29,082	30,656
Taxes	13,782	13,640
Interest	12,609	12,670
Depreciation	5,612	5,612
Net loss for year	164	3,388
Add: Prev. deficit	7,494	143,501
Org. exp. w/o	......	19,984
Int. pd. re reorg.	......	21,175
Less: Real. cap. surp.	4,565	......
Bd. int. cancel.	......	180,554
Deficit forward	3,093	7,494

Corporate Investors

A rise of approximately $3,000 in investment income, together with a decline in the number of shares outstanding from 180,012 to 178,286 raised net profit of Corporate Investors Ltd. from 29.3 cents per share to 31.7 cents per share in the year ended April 30, 1941.

In order to comply with revised income tax regulations which exempt public investment trusts from E. P. T. if 85% of net income is distributed to shareholders, the company paid a final dividend of 3 cents per share, raising the total payment for the year to 26 cents against 22 cents per share in 1940.

Principal portfolio change was the addition of Canadian Government bonds, which now account for 14.35% of the portfolio.

Gilbert E. Jackson, Toronto economist and consultant, joined the board of directors during the year, replacing the late J. W. Spears.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended April 30

	1941 $	1940 $
Investment income	68,944	65,961
Add: Other income	702	494
Total income	69,646	66,455
Less: Exec. salaries	2,500	2,500
Directors' fees	2,579	2,705
Gen. expense	4,900	4,963
Interest	18	294
Taxes	3,164	3,078
Net profit	56,485	52,840
Less: Dividends	41,280	42,208
Surplus for year	15,205	10,632
Add: Prev. surplus	24,577	17,971
Less: Tsf. invest. res.	9,242	3,640
Tax adjust.	......	386
Earned surp. fwd.	30,540	24,577
Earned per Share:		
Class A	$0.317	$0.293
Paid	0.26	0.22

Portfolio Break-down

	1941 %	1940 %
Bonds	17.03	3.10
Preferred stocks	25.75	28.18
Common stocks	57.22	68.72
	100.00	100.00

Remington Rand

Remington-Rand Inc. reports a gain of 14% in volume of business obtained in the year ended March 31, 1941, over the preceding year. Sales in the United States were up 23% and more than offset the decrease of 10% in foreign sales.

As a result net profits for the latest period are equivalent to $2.17 a share on the common stock outstanding as at March 31 last compared with 94 cents a share in 1939-40. Last year the company paid a cash dividend of 80 cents a share, same as in the previous period, and in addition a stock dividend at the rate of one new common share for each 10 shares held.

The balance sheet consolidates earnings and assets of wholly owned subsidiaries in Canada, Mexico, South America, England, India, Egypt, Portugal and Sweden. These subsidiaries have total net assets of $4.4 millions of which $2.4 millions are in Canada, Mexico and South America. Foreign subsidiaries in Germany and occupied countries, having assets of $440,000, are not consolidated.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Mar. 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Net sales	49,173,969	43,226,912
Less: Cost of sales	25,529,288	23,294,587
Selling, admin., etc.	17,600,704	16,868,431
Oper. profit	6,043,977	3,063,894
Add other income:		
Non-consol. subsids.	......	183,425
Int. & discount	223,124	265,014
Divds. from assoc. cos.	223,228	279,104
Profit on invest.	......	86,403
Misc. income	100,946	98,026
Total earnings	6,591,275	3,975,866
Less other charges:		
Debenture int.	789,468	814,526
For. exch. prov.	36,000	289,000
Non-oper. prop. exp.	99,320	94,163
Loss for subsid. liquid.	28,238	......
U. S. & foreign tax.	1,375,000	473,000
Net profit	4,263,249	2,305,177
Less dividends:		
Paid in cash:		
Preferred	831,729	822,709
Common	1,265,097	1,264,525
Paid in stock:		
Common	158,145	......
Surplus for year	2,008,278	217,943
Add: Prev. surplus	3,713,493	3,725,188
Adjustments	11,328	5,145
Less: Undist. profit for subsid.	55,704	211,974
Loss on idle plants	171,459	......
Employees' stk. res.	......	22,809
Earned surplus fwd.	5,505,936	3,713,493
Deprec. Charged	899,300	931,852
Earned per Share:		
Common	$2.17	$0.94
Shares Outstanding:		
Preferred, $25 par	184,932	184,932
Common, $1 par	1,584,895	1,584,895

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	33,045,639	29,165,720
Current liabilities	7,045,009	4,478,509
Working capital	26,000,630	24,687,211

Hillcrest Collieries

Liquidators of Hillcrest Collieries Ltd. report profit from operations in the period from date of liquidation on April 7, 1938, to March 31, 1941, of $68,047.

After bond interest accrued, but not paid, management fees, inspectors and legal fees, there was a surplus of $4,385 at March 31, 1941.

Part of Amalgamation

Hillcrest Collieries amalgamated with Mohawk Bituminous Mines Ltd. late in 1939, and a new company, Hillcrest Mohawk Collieries Ltd. was formed. The new company leased coal lands of Hillcrest Collieries for 30 years and acquired assets of Mohawk Bituminous Mines Ltd. The mines are in Alberta.

Hillcrest Mohawk is jointly controlled by the two companies. A management agreement is in effect with Hillcrest Collieries for an annual fee of $26,250, subject to a one third reduction if net profits fall below $78,750 in any year.

The new company was financed by the Royal Bank of Canada.

Claims Steady Progress

The liquidators' report states that Hillcrest Mohawk has made steady progress since formation. Coal sales from Dec. 1, 1939, to March 31, 1941, amounted to $710,270. Net profit of $40,131 was reported for the period, after management fees of $16,251 were paid Hillcrest Collieries.

No dividends have been paid by Hillcrest Mohawk Collieries Ltd., but 10,000 of 110,000 preferred shares, of $1 par value, were redeemed at Oct. 1, 1940. Equity of Hillcrest Collieries Ltd. in Hillcrest Mohawk totalled $19,376 at March 31, 1941.

Liquidators are recommending to the courts a second interim dividend of 20% to unsecured creditors, requiring disbursement of $15,128.

The liquidators' report states in regard to Hillcrest Collieries prospects:

> "The future of Hillcrest Collieries Ltd. depends entirely on the earning power of Hillcrest Mohawk Collieries Ltd. It is as yet too early to establish the earning power of this company and any reorganization of the capital structure of Hillcrest Collieries Ltd. must await the time when this earning power is established and profits are available for distribution to its shareholders."

London & Lancashire

In a consolidated Canadian balance sheet of the London & Lancashire Insurance Co. and associated companies, operating in Canada, total assets in this country on Dec. 31, 1940, are shown at $7.6 millions.

Of these $2.6 millions are investments on deposit with Dominion and provincial insurance departments, while other investments, amounting to $3.5 millions are held in Canada though not on deposit.

Cash on hand and in the banks amounted to $837,732. Agents' balances and premiums uncollected were $367,186.

On the liability side the biggest item is unearned premium reserve of $1.3 million. Net surplus in Canada, over all liabilities, amounted to $4.6 millions, exclusive of paid up capital of Canadian companies. If this is included the net surplus in Canada is $5.7 millions.

Total assets of the London & Lancashire world-wide organization amount to over $156.6 millions.

The London & Lancashire has been doing business in Canada since 1881. With its associated companies it offers insurance facilities on all lines except life. Manager for Canada is W. R. Houghton. The Canadian head office is at Toronto.

2nd Inter State Royalty Investments at $238,288

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Second Inter-State Royalty Corp. as at May 31, 1941, had investments in oil royalties with a book value of $238,288.

Gross revenue from royalty income since acquisition amounted to $51,498 to April 30 and reserve for depletion totalled $14,162.

During April the corporation has a gross royalty income of $416 while accumulative royalty income for 1941 to the end of April amounted to $2,269.

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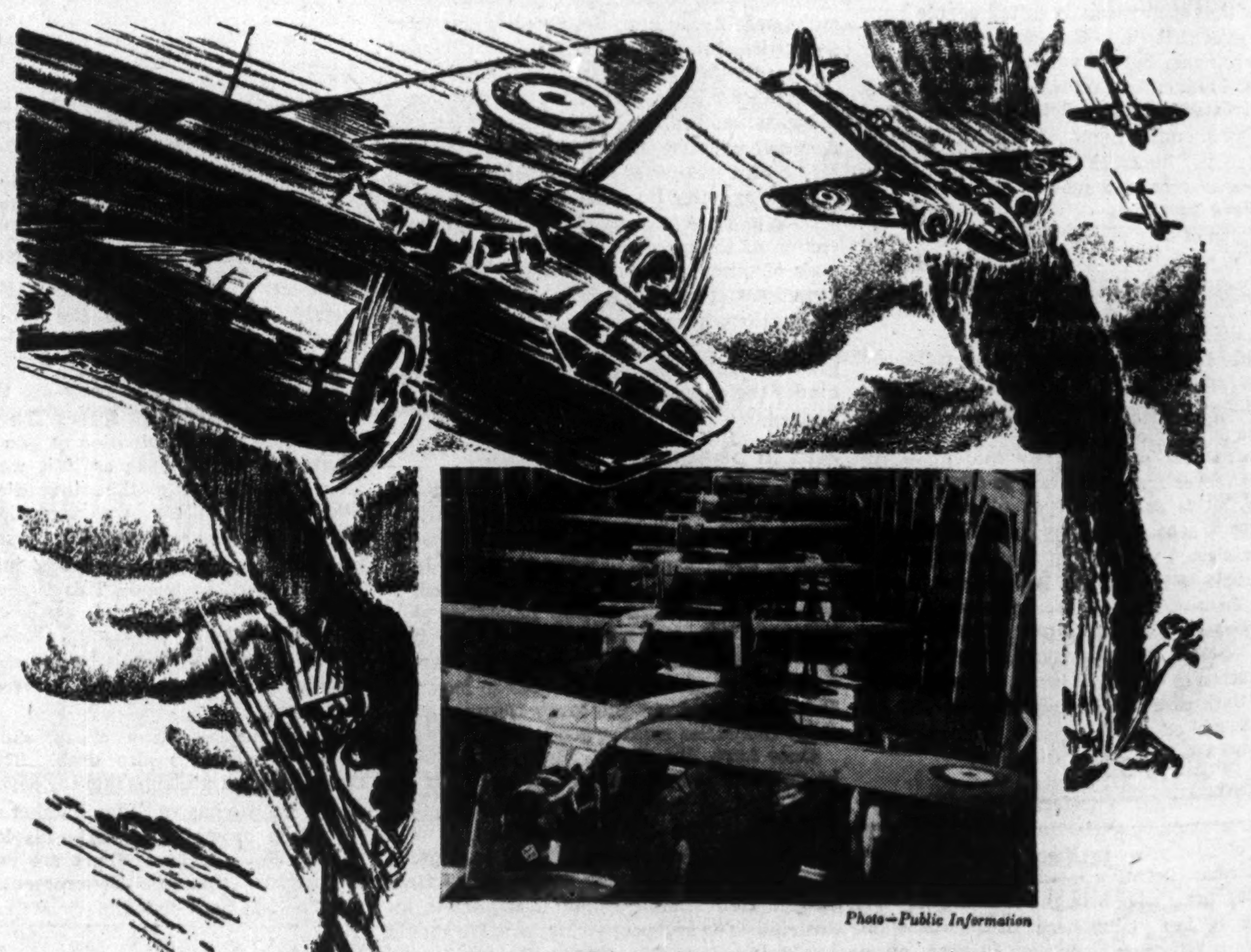

Photo—Public Information

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In the speed-up of Canada's war production, nothing can be tolerated that might lead to breakdowns or delays. Plant accommodation is of major importance and, to keep those plants in constant operation night and day, adequate roof protection is vitally essential.

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Canada Cement

I would appreciate a summary of the investment position and prospects of Canada Cement Co. bonds.

Substantial improvements in the operating earnings of Canada Cement Co. occurred in 1940 and while income taxes are heavy, bond interest has been covered by a wider margin than in many years. At the annual meeting, the president stated business has held since the beginning of the fiscal year. Prospects for the balance of 1941 were stated to be promising and barring unforeseen events, volume of sales should closely approach that of the 1940 fiscal year.

The 4½% bonds of Canada Cement Co., due Nov. 1, 1951, have shown good interest coverage in the last several years. Fixed charges were covered, after depreciation, 5.86 times in the year ended Nov. 30, 1940; 3.56 times in 1939; 2.85 times in 1938. In 1935 when earnings were affected by the depression, fixed charges were covered 1.08 times.

In viewing the long-run position of the company the increase in sales likely to be caused by the construction of the St. Lawrence Waterways should be borne in mind. It is expected that this project would take from three to five years, perhaps longer, to complete. It is generally expected that company earnings would be favorably affected during that period.

Dosco

What is causing postponement of a dividend on Dominion Steel & Coal Co.'s common shares?

Arthur Cross, president of Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., intimated at the annual meeting of shareholders the company would pay no dividends in the near future. He gave as his reason the great increase in operations which has necessitated the use of more working capital. Loans are still being obtained from the bank and a payment of dividends would, according to Mr. Cross, necessitate further bank advances.

Montreal Bonds

I hold City of Montreal debentures maturing this year and am wondering what is happening in the default situation.

In May, 1940, Montreal defaulted on principal maturities. Since then negotiations have been conducted by interested parties toward arranging a refunding of the city's debenture debt. Several weeks ago, an official debenture holders' committee was formed, and it was announced the committee would work with government officials in formulating a reorganization plan. It is expected that some plan may be advanced within the next five or six months. No details of any arrangement have yet come to light, but it may be expected that debenture holders will be called upon to make some form of sacrifice, such as an extension of maturities, or even a lowering of interest coupons.

In the meantime the city is not meeting fixed term maturities, but is retiring serial debentures as they come due and paying interest regularly.

Brown Company

I am the holder of a Brown Co. 5½% bond, due April 1, 1946. I understand that reorganization plans are developing. Would you kindly inform me as to what I will receive under the plan?

Reorganization of the Brown Co. moved another step forward with the approval of the arrangement with the Canadian subsidiary in June. Under the terms of the reorganization which permit a loan of up to $10 millions from the Reconstruction Finance Corp., it is understood that the total to be borrowed will amount to only $6 millions.

Holders of each $1,000 bond will receive:

1. Six hundred dollars in principal amount of general mortgage 5% cumulative bonds maturing Dec. 1, 1959.
2. Voting trust certificates for 6½ shares of the new $6 cumulative convertible preferred stocks of $100 par value. This stock is convertible into seven shares of new common stock.
3. Voting trust certificates for 28 shares of new common stock.
4. $1.67 in cash and voting trust certificate for one twentieth of a share of new preferred stock for each series A bond; and $1.25 in cash and a voting stock certificate for one tenth of share of new preferred stock for each series B bond.

Great Lakes Paper

Would you please outline the position of Great Lakes Paper, particularly with respect to the possible appreciation of the common and preferred shares?

It was forecast at the recent annual meeting of Great Lakes Paper Co. that the volume of newsprint sales for this year would at least equal those of last year. Demand for unbleached sulphite pulp has increased materially. Although material and supply costs are higher, it is expected that profits for 1941 will be as good as in 1940 when the company earned $1.59 a share on the combined A and B preferred stocks. Last year saw a noticeable improvement in liquid position with cash on hand and Dominion bonds more than equal to total current liabilities at the end of the year. With the company now paying dividends at the full $2 annual rate, some added interest in the shares is caused by virtue of the $8.25 a share arrears which still exist. Investment position of the newsprint industry would likely be substantially altered at the close of the war when postwar readjustment would be complicated by a probable return of competition from Scandinavia.

Basic background factors appear favorable to company earnings and dividends, but prospects for higher prices on the preferred and common shares would seem to be dependent largely on the general action of the stock market.

Winnipeg Electric

What is the outlook and current position for Winnipeg Electric earnings?

For 1940 Winnipeg Electric reported gross operating earnings of $7.3 millions compared with $6.9 millions in 1939. Gross income rose to $3.7 millions against $3.5 millions the year before. Interest on the series A general mortgage bonds was earned 1.35 times after depreciation against 1.44 times in 1939. The decline in bond coverage was largely due to an increase of nearly $400,000 in depreciation reserves. The interest rate on these bonds will continue at 4% to and including January 2, 1942, and will thereafter be at 5% per annum.

Considerable expansion is held likely for the Winnipeg district in the near future as a result of the opening of several plants there. Up until May, 1941, output this year was running somewhat lower than in the corresponding months of 1940. But in May the output in kilowatt hours showed a substantial gain and it is expected that the remaining months of the year will continue to show an improvement over 1940.

Montreal Tramways

What is the current position of Montreal Tramways bond holders?

Price of Montreal Tramways 5% bonds, due July 1, 1941, have recently fluctuated between about 85 and 90. The company has stated that it will be able to continue to meet bond interest payments, while arrangements are being effected between bondholders and the company for settlement of the present outstanding debt. The amount of 5% bonds outstanding is $21,351,000.

Two bondholders' committees have been set up to carry on negotiations toward the extension of maturity and it is understood that a meeting will be held shortly. In its last annual report the net loss of $4,297 in 1939 was converted into a net profit of $332,253 as a result of an increase in passenger traffic. Bond interest was covered 1.40 times against 1.20 in 1939. Earnings on the common stock amounted to $4.75 against a loss of 6c. in 1939. On the other hand the company's working capital, although it improved by $1.3 million in the year 1940 to a total of $2.7 millions, remains less than adequate to retire the bonds. Operations in the current year are reported to be higher with the second quarter showing a gain of 15.14% over the second quarter of 1940 in revenue passengers carried.

Further details of the reorganization progress are carried elsewhere in this issue of The Financial Post.

Confirm Placing Of Plane Order

National Steel Car to Build Martin Bombers at Malton

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Placing of a $27.5 million order for the new Martin B26 bombers with National Steel Car Corp. has been officially confirmed by Munitions Minister C. D. Howe. Negotiations and the signing of the order have been reported previously by The Financial Post.

The $27.5 millions will cover construction of the aircraft, exclusive of engines, propellers and instruments.

Planes "Last Word"

The Martin bomber is described by Mr. Howe as "the last word in United States design of a medium bomber, combining high speed and great range."

The planes will be built at the Malton, Ont. plant of National Steel Car and the contract specifies that R. J. Magor, president of the company will be in direct charge of operations.

To produce the planes the company is nearly doubling capacity of the plant. Tooling and jigging has already been commenced.

Proxy Battle Revived

Outcome of the recent refusal by the Securities & Exchange Commission to renew the exemption from the Public Utility Holding Company Act enjoyed by International Utilities Corp. and its subsidiary, Dominion Gas & Electric Co., is a revival of the efforts of the Independent Stockholders Committee.

The Committee sought proxies for the ousting of the present management under P. M. Chandler at the recent annual meeting. The ouster failed, only two thirds of shares being represented, according to the Committee, which states it is well on its way to reaching its goal of enlisting support of a majority of the shares.

The latest Committee letter quotes extensively from the S. E. C. report on the company's affairs, as reported recently in The Financial Post. Copies of the Committee's letter, together with proxy forms, can be obtained by shareholders writing to J. A. Hodgson, Post Office Drawer 1059, Place d'Armes, Montreal—the secretary for shareholders in the Dominion.

Chandler Replies

Following the Committee's appeal to shareholders, P. M. Chandler has mailed to shareholders at his own expense a letter defending his position. He attacks the S. E. C. statements on the grounds that they have omitted certain facts from their reports on the company, such as the fact that part of the profits outlined as a result of distributing International Utilities Securities were actually trading profits, and not applicable to the distribution itself.

Mr. Chandler states that the "investment banker-public utility" relationship which S. E. C. commented on adversely no longer exists. The company, he states, has been registered under the Public Utility Holding Company Act since January, 1939, and every activity, financial or otherwise, has been under the supervision of the S. E. C. Mr. Chandler states that he is appointing committee of the independent directors of the company to investigate the question of his salary, and that although his salary is under contract, he will agree to have it reduced if the committee so decide.

Mr. Chandler states that the Independent Stockholders Committee in reality represents the interests of the brokerage firm of Watson & White, whose partners are members of the committee. According to Mr. Chandler, these interests, 60 days after acquiring stock in the company, launched a drive to secure control.

ASSISTANT TREASURER

A. E. H. Chesley, who succeeds F. G. Millen as assistant treasurer of Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Mr. Millen is retiring after more than 50 years service. T. H. Moffitt, Winnipeg, has been promoted to Mr. Chesley's former post.

Distillers' Net Nearly Double

Totals $1.9 Million for Quarter Ended April 30, Up $935,569

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales of Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd. in the three months period ended April 30 rose to $31.3 millions, from $20.4 millions in the same quarter last year. Earnings were $8.1 millions, compared with $6.2 millions last year.

Net profit for the period of $1.9 million was nearly double the $1 million shown in the three months ended April 30, 1940. Provision for income and profit taxes of $972,797 was triple the figure last year.

In the nine months period ended April 30, the company reported sales of $93.9 millions, against $72 millions in the same period last year.

Cons. Profit and Loss Statement
Three Months Ended April 30

	1941	1940
	(U. S. funds)	
	$	$
Sales	31,264,760	20,350,020
Less: Cost of goods	23,252,469	14,216,044
Add: Misc. inc.	56,632	60,128
Total earnings	8,068,923	6,195,104
Less: General exps.	4,771,261	4,567,076
Directors' fees	250	226
Exec. salaries	81,056	84,876
Legal fees	84,032	54,166
Interest	131,734	42,145
Depreciation*	49,557	41,460
Loss on assets	20,909	79,275
Inc. & prof. tax	972,797	312,897
Exchange adj.	8,769	......
Net profit	1,948,558	1,012,983
*Total depreciation.	350,689	287,305
Chgd. to production	301,132	245,844

Nine Months Ended April 30

	(U. S. funds)	
	$	$
Sales	93,889,436	72,023,131
Less: Cost of goods	67,940,539	48,813,654
Add: Misc. inc.	197,556	582,298
Total earnings	26,146,453	23,791,775
Less: General exps.	18,698,174	13,629,756
Directors' fees	750	675
Exec. salaries	254,456	262,727
Legal fees	226,094	164,390
Interest	333,427	162,676
Depreciation*	138,399	122,625
Loss on assets	109,865	301,313
Inc. & prof. tax	2,415,138	2,204,622
Exch. adjusts.	31,512	......
Net profit	3,938,638	6,942,991
*Total depreciation.	990,032	849,307
Chgd. to production	860,634	726,682

Canadian Freight Movement To Date 15.3% Ahead of 1940

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Revenue freight loaded on Canadian railways for the current year to June 21 totals 1,434,173 cars. This represents an increase of 191,036 cars or 15.3% over that for the like period in 1940, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A breakdown of returns this year shows that of the increase the West accounted for 59,789 cars and the East 131,247 cars. Moreover all major divisions, with the exception of coal, recorded a gain over last year. Under present conditions loadings of coal should be considerably higher but the slowdown of production in the Cape Breton area has adversely affected returns.

Good Showing in West

Compared with last year business activity in the West this year is almost equal to the gain reported in the East, judged by car loadings. To June 21 the West had an increase of 14.60% in cars loaded. In loadings of livestock, coal, lumber, pulp and paper and other forest products, the showing of the West was relatively better than in the East. The only freight classification in the West to show a decline was pulpwood, while in the East, coal was the only freight commodity to decline.

Details of revenue freight cars loaded in the West and the East, and Canada as a whole, for the year to June 21, compared with the like period of 1940, is set out below:

Revenue Freight Cars Loaded on Canadian Railways—Jan. 1 to June 21, 1941
Expressed as a Percentage Gain Over 1940

Division:	West	East	Total
	%	%	%
Grain	+16.30	+35.60	+25.60
Livestock	+18.20	+3.20	+11.30
Coal	+12.60	—5.00	—.22
Coke	+9.75	+12.80	+12.40
Lumber	+52.50	+22.10	+34.00
Pulpwood	—10.80	+34.20	+28.60
Pulp & paper	+21.25	+6.25	+7.85
Other forest	+7.85	+6.70	+7.35
Ore	+3.30	+14.70	+8.35
Merchandise	+2.45	+10.50	+8.40
Misc.	+20.60	+25.20	+24.10
Total	+14.60	+15.80	+15.30

Nfld. Government Officials Named

Two changes are being made on the Newfoundland Commission of Government. P. D. H. Dunn, former chairman of the Newfoundland Board of Customs and more recently head of the fish section of the British Ministry of Food, is to replace the Hon. J. H. Gorvin, who is retiring from the post of Commissioner for Natural Resources.

The Hon. J. H. Penson, retiring Commissioner for Finance, is to be replaced by Ira Wilde, former auditor general for the Commission of Government. Mr. Penson is expected to leave early in July immediately following the budget address.

Eastern Dairies Returns Improve

Sales and Profits in First Two Months Show Improvement

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales and earnings of Eastern Dairies Ltd. for the first two months of the current fiscal year were substantially higher than a year ago, according to a statement made at the annual meeting of shareholders by W. R. Aird, president of the company.

Referring to the improvement of $199,257 in operating earnings for the 1940-41 fiscal year Mr. Aird said the bulk of the increase last year could be attributed to the improvement in employment and ability of the moderate income families to improve their consumption of dairy products. He stated that this was also evident in the substantially higher consumption of cream and ice cream.

All subsidiaries contributed to last year's showing, said Mr. Aird, and the same condition applied to the current year's improvement over 1940.

New Building

WAR PROJECTS

Recent large projects initiated by construction contract awards of the Dept. of Munitions & Supply include:

Manning depot, Edmonton, additional alterations to buildings, $300,000.

R.C.A.F. station, Debert, N.S., surfacing and drainage of runways, $280,000; awarded to Rayner Construction Co., Leaside, Ont.

Wireless school, Guelph, Ont., alterations and additions to buildings, $100,000.

R.C.A.F. station (location not stated), $1 million; awarded to Atlas Construction Co., Montreal.

Reported by Engineering & Contract Record:

Canadian National Railways has awarded contract for $200,000 concrete viaduct in yards at Point St. Charles, Montreal.

National Harbors Board has awarded general contract for Pier No. 4 at West Saint John, N.B., estimated to cost $600,000.

Saguenay Power Co. is starting work on power development involving total outlay of $50 millions at Shipshaw, Que.

W. E. N. BELL
Taxation & Insurance Consultant
505 Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto
AD. 5457

SAVE TO WIN

To meet the demands of war we must divert expenditure from unnecessary things and *save*. Open a Savings Account with us, and put your savings on a systematic basis. Save according to plan and have the money ready when the government calls for it. This Corporation has been doing business in Canada since 1855.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $67,000,000.

1871 ● 70 Years of Security to Policy Owners ● 1941

"Stan" Steel Stands Stress

THIS cheery Man of Metal is the trade mark of Standard Tube Company, Limited, Woodstock, Ontario, makers of steel tubing, the structural material of several hundred uses. In automobiles alone, 57 parts are made of steel tubing, which, for its weight, provides the strongest possible resistance to structural stress.

By means of Group Non-occupational Sickness and Accident Insurance with the Confederation Life, employees of Standard Tube are helped to withstand the financial stress of severe illness or accident. The company generously contributes the entire cost.

Indicating the popularity of both steel tubing and Group insurance in modern industry, "Stan" Steel employees protected by Group insurance have increased from 112 in July, 1938, to the present total of more than 275.

We are pleased to assist executives to formulate plans for Group Life Insurance, Group Sickness and Accident Insurance, Hospitalization Benefits, Surgical Fee Benefits as well as Group Retirement Annuity Plans.

Confederation Life Association
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

INSURE YOUR LIFE'S WORK

The administration of an estate requires more than willingness to undertake responsibility. It requires expert handling by men trained in such matters.

Make sure that your estate will be handled by fully qualified, experienced executors by appointing a reliable trust company of long standing.

Appoint This Company Your Executor

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
Montreal Trust Building
61 Yonge Street Toronto
J. F. HOBKIRK, Manager

Banking Service
1817 • 1941
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
Assets of £143 millions.
Over 870 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. and at 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO
LONDON, CANADA
Established 1870
DEPOSITS ACCEPTED 5-YEAR DEBENTURES ISSUED
Deposits and Debentures (31 Dec., 1940), $12,147,569
Capital (Fully Paid), $2,000,000 Reserve Fund, $2,400,000

THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE

"Ahoy! Ahoy!"

● The first telephone exchange in the British Empire was opened at Hamilton, Ont., in 1878. It had seven lines and served fifty telephones. Like all the early exchanges, it was operated, amid noise and confusion, by boys who ran about shouting to one another while subscribers held the line and cried "Ahoy, Ahoy!" Today, with quiet efficiency, long distance operators in every exchange make swift connections with the coast-to-coast circuits of the Trans-Canada Telephone System : : : to provide every telephone subscriber with long distance service that is quick : : : dependable : : : and inexpensive.

TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM
THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Toronto and Montreal Exchanges

The following table is confined to official prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. Where no transaction is recorded, bid and asked prices are given. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are published. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for such quotations.

WEEK ENDING JULY 7

Range 1941 High	Low	Div Rate $	July 5 Y'ld %	Company	Sales	Last June 28	Week end. July 7 H	L	Cl'se
				A					
.90	.50	.	...	Abitibi	775	.80	.80	.70	.80
8	4	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	975	5½	6½	5½	6½
12⅞	8	.	...	Do. pref. 7%	....	(6½ bid — asked)			
3	1	.	...	Acme Glove	....	(1½ bid — asked)			
60	50	6.50	13	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 60 asked)			
12½	11½	80+20c	8	Agnew Surp.	....	(11½ bid — asked)			
108	105	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
1.50	.75	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	....	(— bid 1.00 asked)			
30	24½	.	...	Do. pref.	5	26	26	26	26
10	7	.	...	Algoma Steel	470	8	8½	8	8½
97½	84½	5	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 89 asked)			
115	98	8	8.1	Aluminium	224	100	100	98½	99½
120	117	6	5.1	Do. pref.	....	(112 bid 120 asked)			
7½	5½	.	...	Amal. Electric.	....	(5½ bid — asked)			
37	37	60c	1.6	Amer. Cyn. B.	....	(33 bid — asked)			
46	44	2.75	6.2	Ang. Can. Tel. p	....	(— bid 46 asked)			
18½	14⅞	60+60c	6½	Asbestos	1315	18½	18½	18	18½
17	14½	1	6.2	Assoc. Brew.	1	16	16	16	16
110½	108½	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(110 bid — asked)			
•2	2	.	...	Assoc. T. & T.A.	....	(— bid 7 asked)			
§24	24	♦48c	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 24 asked)			
§103	101	5.50	5.3	Ault & Wiborg.	....	(100 bid — asked)			
				B					
147	140	8	5.7	Bk. Can. Nat.	....	140 bid 142½ asked			
195	171	8	4.4	Bk. Montreal	145	179	180	179	180
285	269	12	4.4	Bk. N. Scotia	31	270	269	269	269
250	240	10	4.1	Bk. Toronto	19	240	243	242	242
•5	4½	.	...	Barcelona	....	(— bid — asked)			
1.25	.55	.	...	Barker's Bread.	....	(.35 bid — asked)			
22	16	2.50	13.9	Do. pref.	....	(16 bid 25 asked)			
13	10	1	9.5	Bathurst Pr.	965	10½	11	10½	11½
2½	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(1 bid 2½ asked)			
2½	2	.	...	Beath & Sons.	....	(2½ bid 3½ asked)			
8	4½	.	...	Beatty Bros.	....	(5½ bid 6½ asked)			
102⅞	101	6	5.8	Do. pref.	....	(102½ bid — asked)			
90	88	7	7.8	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(78½ bid 92 asked)			
10½	6½	.	...	Beauharnois	85	9½	9½	9	9½
80	80	4	5	Belding Cort.	....	(— bid 90 asked)			
128	124	7	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(124 bid — asked)			
160½	137	8	5.5	Bell Telephone.	378	144½	145	143½	144
6½	5	30c	5	Bertram & Sons	70	6½	6½	6	6½
8⅞	7½	60c	8	Biltmore Hats	....	(7 bid — asked)			
6	5	.	...	Blue Ribbon	....	(— bid 6 asked)			
37½	32	2.50	7.3	Do. pref.	....	(34½ bid 36⅞ asked)			
..	..	60c	...	Blue Top Br A	....	(6⅞ bid — asked)			
..	..		...	Do. (B)	....	(9⅞ bid 11 asked)			
22	20	1.30	...	Brant. Cord. pf.	....	(20⅞ bid 23½ asked)			
8⅞	5	.	...	Brazilian Tr.	15788	7	8½	7	8½
5½	2⅞	50+10c	..	Brew. & Distil.	23	3½	4	2⅞	4
6½	6½	30c	4.6	Bright, T. G.	....	(6½ bid — asked)			
90	90	6	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(90 bid — asked)			
18⅞	15	1	6.5	Brit. Amer. Oil	2650	15½	15½	15	15½
12⅞	9⅞	.	...	B. C. Packers.	13	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
26½	22½	2	7.9	B. C. Power A.	580	25½	25½	25	25
1.75	1.00	.	...	Do. (B)	10	1.25	1.75	1.75	1.75
6	4½	.	...	Bruck S. Mills.	12	5½	5½	4⅞	4⅞
15⅞	13½	70+10c	5.5	Building Prod.	176	14	15⅞	14½	14⅞
10⅞	7⅞	60c	6.8	Burlington St'l	90	8½	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
				C					
§70	70	.	...	Calgary Power.	....	(— bid 70 asked)			
102½	98⅞	6	6	Do. pref.	....	99½ bid 100⅞ asked			
2½	1½	.	...	Canada Bread.	....	(— bid 1½ asked)			
100	95	5	5	Do. pref.	225	99	100	99	100
41	35	2.50	6.2	Do. pref. B.	....	(35 bid 45 asked)			
4⅞	3⅞	40c	8.9	Canada Bud	110	4	4½	4½	4½
7	4½	.	...	Canada Cement	138	5	5	4⅞	5
100	89⅞	5	5.3	Do. pref.	5	95	95	95	95
5⅞	5⅞	10c	...	Can. Cr. Stone.	....	(— bid 5 asked)			
105½	102⅞	5	4.8	Canada Cycle, p	....	(104 bid 106 asked)			
27	20⅞	1.50	6.4	C. & D. Sugar.	38	24	24	23½	24
18	15	1.50	9.7	Can. Forg. (A)	....	(16 bid 18 asked)			
18	15½	♦1.50	..	Do. (B)	25	15½	18	18	18
§40	40	‡4.50	..	Can. Iron	....	(30½ bid — asked)			
72	70	‡3	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
§390	390	20	5.1	Canada Life	....	(380 bid — asked)			
39	32	2+50c	7.7	Can. Malting	110	32½	32½	32	32½
11	5	1	...	Can. Nor. Pr.	195	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅞
99	88	7	7.9	Do. pref.	74	89	88	88	88
87½	74	4	5	Can. Packers	5	79⅞	80	80	80
136	120	8	6.5	Can. Perman.	4	123	123	122	122
9	8	♦1	...	Can. Starch	....	(8 bid — asked)			
108	108	7	6.5	Do. pref.	....	(108 bid — asked)			
5½	2½	.	...	Can. Steamsh's.	1606	3½	3⅞	2½	3⅞
22⅞	16	2.50	12.5	Do. pref.	541	19½	20½	19	20
8	6½	40c	5.5	Can. Vinegars.	20	7½	7½	7½	7½
61	50	4	8	Can. W. Cable.	....	(49 bid 53 asked)			
23	17½	‡1	..	Do. (B)	....	(17½ bid 19 asked)			
107	107	6.50	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
⅞	½	.	...	Can. Bakeries.	....	½ bid ⅞ asked)			
29	20	‡2	...	Do. pref.	....	(22½ bid 32 asked)			
163	143	8	5.3	Can. Bk. Com.	128	148	150	148	148½
1.00	.50	.	...	Can. Breweries.	10	.70	.70	.70	.70
25	20	3	...	Do. pref.	160	23	24	24	24
36	34	1.50+50c	6	Can. Bronze	....	(— bid 34½ asked)			
105	103	5	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
6½	5	50c	...	Can. Canners	20	5½	6	6	6
20½	18	1+15c■	5½	Do. 1st pfd.	160	19⅞	20½	20	20
10	8	60+15c■	8	Do. 2nd pfd.	240	9½	9	9	9
10	4⅞		...	Can. Car & F'y	355	5½	6	5⅞	6
27½	19	‡88c	...	Do. pref.	235	22½	23½	21⅞	22½
29	18⅞	1+25c	5.6	Can. Celanese	250	22	25	23	25
124	110	7+60c■	..	Do. pref.	27	113	113	112	112
23	22	1	4.4	Do. Rights	10	22½	22½	22½	22½
19	15	‡1.50	...	Can. Convert.	65	17	19	18	19
106⅞	90	4+2	5.9	Can. Cottons	....	(95 bid 105 asked)			
118½	105	6	5.1	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 119½ asked)			
22	14	.	...	Can. Dredge	10	16	15	15	15
100	99½	6	6	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	(95½ bid — asked)			
11	9	1.40	...	Can. For. Inv.	95	10	11	11	11
105	104	8	7.6	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
220	210	8	3.7	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	(210 bid — asked)			
8½	7	50c	7.2	Can. G. Inv.	100	7	7	7	7
3	1½	10c	..	Can. Ind. Alc.	195	2½	2½	2½	2½
2⅞	1⅞	10c	..	Do. (B)	25	2½	2½	2½	2½
*208	150	‡3.25	..	Can. Indust. B.	34	151½	153	151	153
176	158	7	4.4	Do. pref.	7	160	159	158	159
1.30	.10	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	(.30 bid .50 asked)			
50	41	2	4	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 50 asked)			
14	12	1	7.4	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	(12½ bid 15 asked)			
*9	5	.	...	Can. Locomo.	....	(— bid 8½ asked)			
.95	.60	4c	...	Can. Marconi	350	.65	.65	.65	.65
17	12½	50+50c	8	Can. Oil	50	12⅞	12½	12½	12½
121	118	8	6.8	Do. pref.	....	(118 bid 123 asked)			
6½	4½	.	...	Can. Pacific	5765	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅞
.50	.10	.	...	C. Pr. & Pa. In.	11	.25	.30	.30	.30
2½	1⅞	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(1½ bid 2½ asked)			
3½	2	.	...	Can. Vickers	75	2	2½	2½	2½
15	9½	.	...	Do. pref.	50	10	12½	12	12½
9	9	1	...	C. Wallpaper A.	....	(9 bid 10 asked)			
9	8	1	...	Do. (B)	....	(9 bid 10 asked)			
45	36	2	5.6	Can. West'ho'se	25	38	36	36	36
..	..	..	...	Ch. Gal Wines.	....	(3½ bid 3⅞ asked)			
20½	18⅞	1.50+12½c♦		Can. Wire Box	30	19	19½	19½	19½
1.25	.85	.	...	Capital Estates	....	(.75 bid 1.00 asked)			
119	117½	5	4.2	Carnation, pfd.	....	(117 bid — asked)			
9½	7	50c	...	Catelli Food	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
10	8	75c	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 12 asked)			
2.00	1.70	.	...	Celtic Knit.	....	(1.60 bid — asked)			
155	155	8	5.2	Cent. Can. L'n.	....	(— bid — asked)			
92	90	4	4.4	Chart. Trust	....	(— bid 84 asked)			
.32	.13	.	...	Chem. Research	....	(.15 bid .20 asked)			
.40	.30	.	...	City Gas & El.	500	.35	.30	.30	.30
.10	.05	.	...	Claude Neon	200	.10	.05	.05	.05
1.50	1.20	12c	...	Coast Brew	1950	1.20	1.22	1.20	1.20
6½	3⅞	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	135	4	4½	4	4½
1.95	1.50	15c	...	Comm. Alcohol	....	1.60 bid 1.80 asked			
6	5	40c	8	Do. pref.	95	5	5	5	5
4	4	‡25c	..	Conduits Nat.	....	(3½ bid 4½ asked)			
14	8	60c	6.5	Cons. Bakeries.	26	9	9½	9	9½
.03	.02		...	Cons. Div. Sec.	....	(— bid — asked)			
8	7	75c	10.5	Do. pref.	....	(7½ bid 14 asked)			
4	2½	.	...	Cons. Paper	2636	3	3½	2⅞	3½
4	3		..	Cons. Press	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
80	80	‡1.50	...	Cons. Sand, pf.	....	(78½ bid 81 asked)			
39½	31½	1+1.50	6.7	Cons. Smelt.	2922	35½	37½	35	37
146	112	8	7.1	Consumers' Gas	80	113	113⅞	112	113⅞
40	30	3.50	..	Corr. P. Box, p.	....	(35 bid 67½ asked)			
25	21⅞	1.20+15c	6	Cosmos Imp.	40	23½	23½	23½	23½
31	24½	2	8.2	Crown Cork	....	(— bid 25 asked)			
1½	1½	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	....	(1½ bid — asked)			
35	28	3	9.1	Crow's N. Coal.	....	(33 bid 35 asked)			
1.05	.50	.	...	Cub Aircraft	115	.60	.60	.60	.60
				D, E					
10½	9⅞	1	...	David & Fre. A	....	(9½ bid — asked)			
1.60	1.00	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1.00 bid 2.00 asked			
8½	7	.	...	de Havilland	....	(7 bid — asked)			
75	75	♦7	...	Do. pref.	....	(70 bid — asked)			
1.50	.90	.	...	Disher Steel	....	(.80 bid 1.20 asked)			
10	10	♦1.50	..	Do. pref.	....	(8 bid 12 asked)			
28½	18½	2.22	9.5	Distill-Seagram	255	20½	21½	21	21½
97½	84	5	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(83 bid 93 asked)			
§39⅞	39⅞	2.50	...	Dom. Ang. Inv.	....	(30 bid — asked)			
70	70	5	7.2	Do. pref.	....	(70 bid 84 asked)			
200	184	10	5.4	Dom. Bank	5	185	185	185	185
27½	21	1.20	5.2	Dom. Bridge	385	23	24	22⅞	23½
21	17⅞	1.50	8	Dom. Coal, pf.	125	18½	19	18½	19
28	13	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	....	(15 bid 24 asked)			
24	17	1	5.6	Dom. Foundries	150	18	18½	18½	18½
107	105	6	5.7	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid 110 asked)			
126	108	5	4.6	Dom. Glass	....	(105 bid — asked)			
155	140	7	5	Do. pref.	5	145	140	140	140
29½	27½	1.20+40c	6	Dom. Oilcloth	....	(25 bid 27½ asked)			
.45	.45	.	...	Dom. Scot. Inv.	....	(.45 bid .80 asked)			
25	22½	‡2.05	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 22½ asked)			
1⅞	1½	.	...	Dom. Square	....	(1⅞ bid — asked)			
9⅞	6	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	1500	6⅞	7½	6⅞	7½
5½	3½	.	...	Dom. Stores	285	4½	4½	4½	4½
5½	3⅞	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	25	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
88	83½	5.50	6.3	Do. pref.	....	(84 bid 90 asked)			
83	69	5	6.8	Dom. Textile	700	75	73	73	73
155	140	7	4.6	Do. pref.	....	150½ bid 153 asked			
1.75	.50	.	...	Dom. Woollens.	....	1.05 bid 1.25 asked			
9½	6	60c	...	Do. pref.	425	7⅞	8	7½	8
5⅞	2⅞	.	...	Donnacona P.A.	656	3½	3½	2⅞	3½
5½	2½	.	...	Do. (B)	165	2½	2⅞	2½	2½
5½	4	.	...	Dryden Paper	790	4	4⅞	4	4½
.50	.50	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	....	(— bid 1½ asked)			
10	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(6 bid — asked)			
.65	.25	.	...	East Dairies	....	(.50 bid .90 asked)			
9	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	25	7	7	7	7
13½	10	1	..	East. Steel	100	10½	12	12	12
4	4	.	...	East Theat	....	(4 bid 5½ asked)			
3	2	.	...	Easy Washing	....	(2½ bid 3½ asked)			
23	21½	‡1.37½	..	Economic Inv.	....	(— bid 25 asked)			
8	6	‡40c	...	Electrolux	30	7⅞	7½	7½	7½
3	2		...	Enam. & Heat.	....	(1 bid 3 asked)			
29	23	2.50	10	English Electric	23	25	25	23	25
5⅞	3½	.	...	Do. (B)	12	4	4	3½	4
5⅞	5	15c	...	Equitable Life	....	(5 bid 6 asked)			
				F, G					
[illegible]	1.30	.	...	Fairchild Air.	120	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.60
20	16	1	6.1	Fam. Players	....	(15 bid 16½ asked)			
28	21½	1.50+25c	8	Fanny Farmer	774	22½	23	21½	23
6	3½	.	...	Fleet Aircraft	735	4	4	3⅞	4
§1.50	.75	.	...	Fleury Bissell	....	(.20 bid .75 asked)			
15	13	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(12 bid 14 asked)			
16½	14⅞	1	6.4	Ford Motor A.	1034	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½
15½	15	1	6.6	Do. (B)	10	15½	15½	15½	15½
§1.20	.05	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	(— bid — asked)			
12½	10⅞	1	8.3	Foundation Co.	195	11	12½	12	12½
9	4½	.	...	Fraser Cos.	11	6½	6½	5	6½
10½	5½	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	661	7	8	7	8
§1.50	.50	.	...	Freiman	....	(— bid — asked)			
47	41	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
9⅞	6	80c	10.3	Gatineau Pwr.	195	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞
90	70	5	7	Do. pref.	25	75	71	70	70
95½	75	5.50	6.9	Do. 5½% pref.	....	(— bid 86 asked)			
1.25	.25	.	...	Do. Rights	15	.30	.35	.30	.30
6½	4½	.	...	Gen. St. Wares.	107	4½	4⅞	4⅞	4½
94	86	7+27c■	..	Do. pref.	15	87	86	86	86
80	66	2.50+1.50		Goodyear Tire.	....	(68 bid — asked)			
56	52⅞	2.50	4.7	Do. pref.	90	52⅞	53⅞	53	53⅞
°50	50	‡3	...	Gould Pumps.	....	(— bid — asked)			
4	2½	.	...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	....	(1½ bid 5 asked)			
§29	18½	50c	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 20 asked)			
3½	1⅞	.	...	Do. Vot. tr. c.	18	3	3½	2	2
19⅞	12	50c	...	Do. Vot. tr. p.	79	13	15	13	15
5½	1⅞	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	....	(1⅞ bid 5 asked)			
30	25	3.75	...	Do. pref.	....	(25 bid 35 asked)			
11½	9⅞	60c	5.4	Greening Wire.	....	(9⅞ bid 11 asked)			
§1.25	1.25	10c	...	Growers' Wine	....	(— bid — asked)			
4½	2½	.	...	Gurd, Chas.	40	2½	4	4	4
§107½	106½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
3½	2½	.	...	Gypsum, Lime.	1660	3	3	2½	2⅞
				H, I					
§21½	21½	1	...	Halifax Fire	....	(— bid — asked)			
5½	2⅞	.	...	Ham. Bridge	1300	3	3⅞	3	3⅞
36	34½	2+1.75♦	5½	Ham. Cot., pf.	....	(35½ bid — asked)			
.75	.65	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	200	.70	.85	.85	.85
72	65	5	...	Do. pref.	....	(72 bid — asked)			
3½	2½	20+10c	..	Harding Carpet.	175	2⅞	3½	3	3½
.25	.25	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	(.25 bid 1.00 asked)			
4	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	21	3	4	4	4
10½	8½	50c	5.3	Hinde & Dauch	50	10	9½	9½	9½
•20	20	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	(— bid — asked)			
35	35	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
17½	14	2	11.4	Honey Dew	15	15	17½	17	17
14⅞	10½	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	129	11	12	11½	12
101	94	6	6.2	Do. pref.	30	97	98	98	98
18	14	1	7.2	Humberstone S.	....	(— bid 15 asked)			
4½	3½	.	...	Hunts (A)	....	(4 bid 5 asked)			
5	2	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(4 bid 7 asked)			
56	52	4	...	Huron & E. Mt.	7	53	55½	55½	55½
9½	8	80c	...	Do. 20% pd.	40	9	8½	8½	8½
.80	.75	.	...	Hydro Electric.	....	(.60 bid 2.00 asked)			
205	192	10	5	Imperial Bank.	2	199	200½	200½	200½
10½	8⅞	50c	5.4	Imperial Oil	2322	9	9½	8½	9
14	11	40+22½c	5	Imperial Tob.	452	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½
8	5	6%	4.1	Do. pref.	70	7	7	7	7
16	10⅞	‡50c	..	Indust. Accept.	20	10⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
§36	25	3	...	Inter-City Bak.	....	(20 bid 33 asked)			
50	50	‡5+1	..	Inter'c Coal	....	(39 bid — asked)			
§120	120	8	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
16⅞	13	1.50	11.3	Inter. Bronze	240	13½	13⅞	13	13
25	20	1.50	6.6	Do. pref.	60	23½	23	22⅞	22⅞
.25	.25	♦3c	...	Int. Coal & C.	....	(.25 bid .40 asked)			
9½	6		...	Int. Metal Ind.	55	8	8	8	8
105	93	6+3♦	6	Do. pref.	....	(97 bid 102 asked)			
100	93½	6+3♦	6	Do. pref. A.	....	(97 bid 100 asked)			
115⅞	110	5	4.5	Int. Mill., pf.	30	112	113	112	113
36⅞	29½	2	5.9	Int. Nickel	2340	31½	33½	31½	33½
2½	2			Int. Paints	....	(2½ bid 5 asked)			
§18	11	1+25c♦	..	Do. pref.	....	(13½ bid 20 asked)			
16⅞	14½	.	...	Int. Pap. & P.	30	15½	16⅞	16½	16⅞
81	68	5+6.25♦	7	Do. pref.	....	(73 bid — asked)			
15⅞	13	1	7.4	Int. Pete.	1392	13½	13⅞	13⅞	13½
3½	2½		...	Int. Power	....	(2½ bid 3 asked)			
89	79⅞	7	8.4	Do. pref.	25	82	83½	80	83½
•11⅞	10½	.	...	Int. St. Rlty. A.	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
•4	3½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
7	5	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	....	(4½ bid 10 asked)			
.25	.10		...	Do. (B)	....	(15 bid 25 asked)			
				J, K, L					
13	13	68c	5.2	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	(— bid 13½ asked)			
§135	128	7	5.5	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 127 asked)			
11	8	1	11.1	Kelvinator	....	(9 bid 10 asked)			
11	5	.	...	L. St. John Pr.	85	7	7⅞	7½	7⅞
1.00	.40	.	...	Lake Sulphite.	....	(.60 bid .80 asked)			
16	11½	‡50c	...	Lake of Woods.	....	(12 bid 16½ asked)			
113	110	7	6.3	Do. pref.	5	110½	110½	110½	110½
53	43	4	9.3	Landed Bank	....	(45 bid 55 asked)			
12	10	70+12½c		Lang, J. A.	....	(9⅞ bid 13 asked)			
•3½	2½	.	...	Langley's	....	(— bid 1 asked)			
25	15	2	...	Do. pref.	5	23½	24	24	24
10½	9	80c	8.2	Laura Secord	405	9½	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
12	6½	.	...	Legare, pref.	....	(9 bid 9½ asked)			
3½	2⅞	♦15c	...	Levy Bros.	....	(2⅞ bid 3 asked)			
6½	4½	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	....	(4½ bid 6 asked)			
50	50		...	Do. pref.	....	(40 bid — asked)			
27	24	1+25c	5	Loblaw (A)	175	25	25½	25	25½
26	22	1+25c	5.4	Do. (B)	50	23⅞	23	22⅞	23
				M					
1.00	1.00	.	...	Mackenzie Air	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2	2		...	Mackin. Steel.	....	(— bid — asked)			
55	50	‡2.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
15⅞	11	.	...	Maclaren Pr. p.	100	12	12	12	12
8½	7	..	...	M. L. Gardens.	....	(8½ bid 10 asked)			
7½	5½	70c	...	Do. pref.	....	(5½ bid 7½ asked)			
2.75	1.50	.	...	Maple Leaf M.	....	1.60 bid 1.75 asked			
4½	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(3½ bid 4 asked)			
16½	15	‡55+10c	.	Maritime Tele.	....	(— bid — asked)			
16	16	70c	4.4	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
14⅞	14⅞	.	...	Marcus Loew's.	....	(15½ bid — asked)			
•100	100	7+3.50♦	.	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
3⅞	2	.	...	Massey-Harris	1645	2⅞	3	2½	3½
42⅞	25	.	...	Do. pref.	815	35	42⅞	36	40½
5½	3	.	...	McColl Fron.	185	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½
98	85	6	6.8	Do. pref.	29	90	90	88	88
1.25	.75		...	Melchers	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
5½	5	30c	...	Do. pref.	....	(5½ bid 5½ asked)			
•1½	1½	.	...	Mercantile Tran	....	(— bid — asked)			
•5	5	6%	..	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
7½	4	.	...	Mercury Mills.	50	4	4	4	4
47	45	2.50	5.6	Mitchell, J. S.	....	(— bid — asked)			
9½	7½	‡50c	...	Mitchell, Robt.	....	(8 bid 9 asked)			
16⅞	15	80+40c	8	Mod. Contain.	....	(15½ bid 16⅞ asked)			
98	98	5.50	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
§6	2	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	(2 bid — asked)			
75	50	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid 63 asked)			
64	55	4	6.7	Montreal Cot.	....	(55 bid — asked)			
118	110	7	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(111⅞ bid — asked)			
1.00	.25	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	(.25 bid 2½ asked)			
29½	20½	1.50	7	Mont. L. & Pr.	758	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½
50½	47½	..	...	Do. Notes	58	47½	48½	47½	48
15	15	1.25	8.3	Montreal Loan.	....	(— bid — asked)			
.50	.50	.	...	Mtl. Refr. & S.	....	(— bid .50 asked)			
9⅞	9⅞	♦1.25	..	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
30	25	°1.53	...	Montreal Tele.	19	26	25½	25½	25½
52	15	.	...	Montreal Trams	80	16	17	16½	16½
47½	41	2.22+60c		Moore Corp.	385	44½	44½	43½	43⅞
188	176	7	4	Do. pref. (A)	5	178	176	176	176
279	266	7	2.6	Do. pref. (B)	....	(258 bid — asked)			
.05	.05	.	...	Muirheads	....	(— bid .15 asked)			
§1	1	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
				N, O					
27½	19	2	8.5	Nat. Breweries.	220	24	24	23½	23½
38⅞	35	1.75	4.7	Do. pref.	....	(37½ bid 40 asked)			
5	2½	.	...	Nat. Grocers	385	4	4	4	4
25½	24½	1.50	6	Do. pref.	65	25	25	25	25
7½	7	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A.	....	(6½ bid 8 asked)			
38½	30⅞	2	5.9	Nat. Steel Car.	85	34½	34½	34	34½
150	140	8	5.7	National Tr.	....	(— bid 146 asked)			
§9½	9½	♦60c	..	Neon Prod.	....	(— bid — asked)			
25½	19	2	10.5	Niag. W. Weav.	5	19	19	19	19
3	2	.	...	Noorduyn Av.	50	2	2	2	2
.90	.35	.	...	North Star Oil.	40	.35	.35	.35	.35
3⅞	3	35c	...	Do. pref.	....	(3½ bid 3½ asked)			
86	86	6	7	N. S. L. & Pr.	....	(— bid 86 asked)			
107	102	6	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(103⅞ bid — asked)			
21½	18	1	5	Ogilvie Flour	475	19⅞	20½	20	20½
155	145	7	4.6	Do. pref.	25	153	153	152	153
113	105	5	4.7	Ontario Loan.	25	107½	107	107	107
§5½	2	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	(— bid 4½ asked)			
45	35	‡2	...	Do. pref.	....	(38 bid — asked)			
7	7	.	...	Do. Scripts	....	(7 bid — asked)			
10	8½	‡25c	..	Ont. Steel	....	(8½ bid 10 asked)			
§115	110	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
2.00	1.00	.	...	Orange Crush.	....	1.00 bid 1.25 asked			
6½	4⅞	70c	14	Do. pref.	....	(4⅞ bid 6½ asked)			
8½	5	‡40c	...	Ott. Car Air	....	(— bid 9½ asked)			
16	14	1.20	8.6	Ott. El. Rly.	3	16	14	14	14
11	5½	60c	10.9	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	....	(6 bid — asked)			
99	90	5	5.6	Do. pref.	10	90	90	90	90
				P, Q, R					
27	23	3c	...	Pacific Coyle	....	(26 bid — asked)			
105	95½	5	4.9	Page Hersey	30	102	102	102	102
4⅞	4⅞	.	...	Pantepec Oil	500	..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
30	25	2	8	Paton Mfg.	....	(25 bid — asked)			
115	115	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(114 bid — asked)			
50	49	3	6.1	Penmans	....	(46 bid 50 asked)			
124	120	6	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(120 bid — asked)			
16½	14½	1	6.2	Photo Eng.	....	(14 bid 17 asked)			
99	95½	7	7.3	Porto Rico Pr. p	....	(96 bid 100 asked)			
6	2	15c	...	Power Corp.	325	4½	5	4½	5
98	75	6	8	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 80 asked)			
43	35½	3	8.5	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(— bid 32 asked)			
9½	7⅞	1	...	Pressed Metals.	100	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
12⅞	8⅞	.	...	Price Bros.	765	9	9½	8⅞	8½
70	61	5.50	8.5	Do. pref.	5	61	64½	64½	64½
7	5½	40c	...	Prov. Transport	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
14½	9½	1	10	Quebec Power	283	10	10½	10	10½
4	4	.	...	Que. Telephone	....	(4 bid 4½ asked)			
27	24	2	7.4	Real Estate L'n	....	(26 bid 28 asked)			
5	3	25c	...	Regent Knit	....	(3 bid — asked)			
18	15½	1.60	10.4	Do. pref.	....	(16½ bid 17 asked)			
4½	2½	.	...	Reliance Grain.	....	(2 bid — asked)			
§66	64	6.50	10	Do. pref.	....	(53 bid 59 asked)			
20	15½	2	10.8	River S. Mill	....	(— bid 18 asked)			
§19½	12	60c	...	Rolland Pap.	....	(— bid — asked)			
11	8	60c	6.7	Do. Vot. Trust.	....	(— bid 9½ asked)			
95	89	6	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 9½ asked)			
167½	148	8	5.2	Royal Bank	47	155	155	154	155
16½	14	80c	4.8	Russell Indust.	....	(15½ bid 17½ asked)			
180	145	7	4.4	Do. pref.	....	(132 bid 175 asked)			
				S					
107	103	5.50	5.2	Saguenay Pr.	....	(— bid 105½ asked)			
34½	34½	‡50c	..	Sangamo	....	(— bid 33½ asked)			
9	6½	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	30	6½	6½	6½	6½
§2⅞	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(1 bid 2 asked)			
17	12	90c	6.8	Shawinigan Pr.	555	14	14	13⅞	13⅞
12½	8½		..	Sher. Wms.	....	(9 bid 10 asked)			
115	108½	7+1.75♦	6	Do. pref.	10	110	110	110	110
6	3	20c	...	Silverwoods	21	5½	6	6	6
6½	5½	40c	6.7	Do. pref.	232	6	6½	6	6½
6½	5⅞	60c	10	Simon & Sons.	....	(6 bid — asked)			
106	105	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
11	9	.	...	Simpson, A.	....	(9 bid 10 asked)			
5	3	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 3⅞ asked)			
100	91	6.50	6.9	Do. pref.	....	(96 bid 98 asked)			
135	132	6	4.5	Simpson, R., pf.	....	(132 bid 140 asked)			
10⅞	8	80c	9.2	So. Can. Pr.	30	8½	8⅞	8½	8¾
106	97	6	6.1	Do. pref.	97	98½	99	98½	99
2.75	1.25	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	2070	1.30	1.50	1.25	1.40
17	13	1	7.7	Do. (A)	125	13	14	14	14
22	19	1+50c	7.9	St. Law. Flour	....	(— bid 19 asked)			
112	110	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(110 bid — asked)			
40½	31	2	6.2	St. Law. Pap. p	165	32½	32	31	32
12½	8	‡1.25	...	Stand. Chem.	....	(10 bid 12 asked)			
1½	1	.	...	Stand. Clay	25	1½	1	1	1
.90	.50		...	St. Pav. & Mat.	15	.60	.60	.60	.60
3½	2½	31½c	...	Do. pref.	40	3½	3½	3½	3½
2⅞	2½	10c	...	Stand. Radio	590	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
25	18	60+60c	6½	Stedman Bros.	....	(18 bid 22 asked)			
70	59½	3	4.7	Steel of Can.	205	65	65½	64	67½
74	64	3	4.3	Do. pref.	20	65	69	67½	67½
3½	2	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	(— bid 5 asked)			
.15	.15		...	Stop & Shop	....	(— bid .20 asked)			
14	10	80+50c■		Stuart, D. A. pf.	....	(12 bid 14 asked)			
§3½	2⅞	.	...	Supersilk H. A.	....	(— bid 2½ asked)			
3	3	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(3 bid 3 asked)			
§82	72	5	6.9	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 73 asked)			
30	21½	1+25c	5.8	Sup. Pete. ord.	....	(21½ bid 26 asked)			
27	25	1+25c	4.6	Do. com.	..	(21½ bid 32 asked)			
				T, U, V					
11⅞	10	80c	7.3	Tamblyn	30	11	10½	10½	10½
52⅞	52½	2.50	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(52½ bid — asked)			
§3	3	.	...	Thayers	....	(1½ bid 6 asked)			
§36	20	2.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(20 bid 35 asked)			
2	1	.	...	Thrift Stores	....	(1 bid 2 asked)			
9	8	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 9½ asked)			
10	6	60c	9.2	Tip Top Tailors	....	(6½ bid — asked)			
107	100	7	6.7	Do. pref.	10	101½	105	103	105
1.50	1.00	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	(1.00 bid — asked)			
13	12	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(10 bid — asked)			
21½	19	1	5	Tor. Elevators.	....	(16 bid 20 asked)			
45½	42	2.62½	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(45½ bid 47 asked)			
80	63	4	6.2	Tor. Gen. Tr.	28	64	64	63	63
82	75	5	6.7	Toronto Mtge.	....	(75 bid 82 asked)			
149	145	7	4.8	Tuckett Tob. p.	....	(138½ bid — asked)			
2.00	1.00	.	...	Twin City	....	(1.00 bid — asked)			
26½	26½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
14½	10⅞	80+20c	9	Union Gas	428	10⅞	11½	10⅞	11½
13½	13	80c	5.9	Un. Amuse. A.	....	(— bid — asked)			
13½	13	80c	5.9	Do. (B)	....	(— bid — asked)			
.85	.80	.	...	United Distill	....	(— bid .80 asked)			
38½	30	3	10	United Fuel, pf.	....	(29½ bid 32½ asked)			
5⅞	2½	.	...	Do. B. pref.	45	3½	4	3½	4
4⅞	1	.	...	United Secs.	8	2½	2½	2½	2½
4	2⅞	.	...	United Steel	415	2⅞	3½	2⅞	3½
4	3	.	...	Viau Bisc.	....	(3 bid — asked)			
60	50	5	9.2	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 54½ asked)			
				W, Y, Z					
30	23½	2	6.7	Wabasso Cot.	265	28	30	28	30
48	36½	4	10.2	Walker-Good.	231	39	41	38½	41
20½	19	1	5.1	Do. pref.	318	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞
.80	.50	♦5c	...	Walkerville Br.	120	.50	.70	.60	.70
§135	120	7	5.4	W. Koot. Pr. pf	....	(— bid — asked)			
1.75	1.00	.	...	West. C. Flour.	....	(.50 bid 1.00 asked)			
25½	14	.	...	Do. pref.	35	14	16	15½	16
60	46	3+1	8.1	West Grocers	....	(47⅞ bid — asked)			
115	107	7	6.5	Do. pref.	....	(110 bid 111 asked)			
§11⅞	11⅞	50c	...	W'minster Pap.	....	(— bid — asked)			
11½	9	80c	8	Weston Ltd.	265	10	10	9⅞	10
98	90	5	5.3	Do. pref.	10	94	93	93	93
18½	15	1	6.7	Wilsils	5	15	15	15	15
1.15	.50	.	...	Winnipeg El. A	73	.80	.80	.75	.75
1.40	.65	.	...	Do. (B)	114	.80	.85	.80	.85
8	3⅞	.	...	Do. pref.	350	4	4½	4	4½
85	74	7	8.5	Wood A. & J. p	....	(— bid 80 asked)			
55	45	.	...	Woods Mfg. pf.	....	(45 bid — asked)			
5½	5	‡20c	...	York Knitting.	....	(4 bid 5 asked)			
•100	100	7	7	Do. 1st pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
11	8½	80c	7.7	Zellers	25	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
24½	23⅞	1.50	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 24 asked)			

Quotations: § 1940. • 1939. • 1938.
♦ On account of arrears. ♦ Paid in 1940.
■ Participating. ‡ Paid or payable in 1941 to date.
° Paid in 1941 to date after corporate income tax.

Mining Stocks

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close June 28 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 7
			A					
No	.17	.05	Aldermac	1,855	.08	.09	.05	.08½
1	.01½	.00½	Amm. Gold	....	(.01 bid .01½ asked)			
No	2.75	1.90	Anglo-Huronian	400	2.25	2.55	2.50	2.55
No	.30	.30	Argus Interests		(...bid .50 asked)			
No	.03	.01	Arno		(...bid .02 asked)			
1	.09	.03½	Arntfield	5,700	.06½	.06⅞	.06	.06½
1	.05½	.03½	Ashley	2,600	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
1	.05	.02	Astoria Quebec	....	(.02 bid .04 asked)			
1	2.45	1.50	Aunor Gold	5,749	1.70	1.98	1.66	1.87
			B					
1	.16½	.05	Bagamac	2,50	.05	.06	.06	.06
1	.08	.04	Bankfield	14,100	.04½	.05½	.04½	.05
No	.11	.05	Base Metals	1,000	.07	.08	.08	.08
1	.15	.06	Bear Explor.	2,300	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
1	1.24	1.00	Beattie Gold	500	1.05	1.07	1.05	1.07
1	.09	.05	Beaufor	....	(....bid .05 asked)			
1	1.00	.90	Berens River	....	(....bid 1.00 asked)			
1	.13½	.07	Bidgood Kirk.	6000	.08	.08	.07½	.08
1	.11	.05	Bobjo	4,650	.06	.06½	.06	.06
1	.52	.40	Bonetal Gold	6,800	.51	.51	.49	.50
1	.02½	.00½	Bousca'lac G.M.	1,500	.00½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	10.50	9.50	Bralorne	205	9.75	9.90	9.75	9.90
1	.03	.02½	Brasil Gold	....	(....bid .02½ asked)			
1	.01½	.00⅞	Brett Treth.	....	(.05½ bid .00⅞ asked)			
1	1.10	.71	Broulan Porc.	11,280	.81	.82	.79	.82
1	5.93	3.00	Buffalo Ankerite	2,600	3.80	4.40	3.80	4.35
No	.06	.02½	Buffalo Can.	2,000	.04	.04	.03	.04
5	19.00	14.50	Buffalo Gold	200	15.75	14.87	14.50	14.50
No	.02	.01½	Bunker Hill	....	(.01½ bid .03 asked			
			C					
No	.59	.47	Can. Malartic.	700	.52	.52½	.52	.52
1	.00½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	....	(....bid....asked)			
1	2.91	2.10	Cariboo Gold.	100	2.10	2.25	2.25	2.25
1	.01	.01	Cartier Mal.	500	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.55	.40	Castle Trethewey	.....	(50 bid .65 asked)			
1	.07	.05	Cen. Cadillac.	....	(....bid .07 asked)			
1	.01½	.01½	Cen. Manitoba		(....bid....asked)			
1	1.95	1.65	Cen. Patricia	3,050	1.70	1.75	1.70	1.74
1	.21	.09	Cen. Porcupine	3,400	.16	.16½	.16	.16½
1	.18½	.16	Century Mining	....	(....bid .15 asked)			
1	1.74	1.10	Chesterville	9,050	1.39	1.42	1.34	1.42
No	.40	.12	Chromium	2,900	.25	.26	.25	.25
5	1.05	.50	Coast Copper.	400	.90	.80	.75	.75
1	1.04	.62	Cochenour Wil.	7,600	.70	.68	.62	.68
5	1.55	1.35	Coniagas	3,800	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
No	1.55	1.13	Coniaurum	2,610	1.29	1.38	1.25	1.38
5	39.50	31.50	Cons. Smelters	2,922	35.50	37.25	35.00	37.00
			D, E					
1	1.24	.70	Delnite	900	.70	.75	.75	.75
1	.03½	.02½	Denison Nickel	....	(.03½ bid .04 asked)			
No	25.00	21.00	Dome Mines	410	21.75	21.87	21.50	21.75
1	.02	.01½	Dorval Siscoe.	1,500	.01½	.02	.02	.02
1	.16⅞	.08½	Duquesne	55,576	.09	.10½	.09	.10
1	2.95	2.17	East Malartic	7,500	2.28	2.31	2.26	2.30
1	.52	.30	Eldorado	2,200	.31	.35	.34	.35
			F, G					
No	2.85	1.92	Falconbridge	1,675	2.55	2.85	2.50	2.85
1	.06	.02½	Federal	3,400	.03½	.03½	.02½	.02½
1	.06½	.01½	Fernland	26,500	.01½	.02	.01½	.01½
No	.55	.33	Francoeur Gold	14,600	.38	.40	.38	.39
1	.04½	.03	Gillies Lake	5,500	.03½	.04	.03	.04
1	.02	.01	Glenora	....	(....bid .02 asked)			
No	.39	.18	God's Lake	1,100	.30	.27½	.27½	.27½
1	.16½	.11	Goldale	2,000	.12	.12	.12	.12
50c	.29	.21½	Gold Belt	....	(.20 bid ....asked)			
1	.10	.02½	Gold Eagle	17,500	.03	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.13	.05	Golden Gate	2,500	.07	.07	.06½	.07
1	.02	.00½	Goodfish	15,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.02½	.01½	Graham Bosquet	500	.02	.02	.02	.02
No	.06½	.03½	Grandora	......	(.05 bid .06 asked)			
1	.01½	.01½	Grull Wihksne	......	(.01 bid ....asked)			
1	.38	.20	Gunnar Gold	6,200	.21	.25½	.24	.25
			H, I, J					
1	.09½	.05	Halcrow Swayze	3,000	.07½	.07	.06½	.07
1	.01½	.01	Halliwell Gold	....	(.00½ bid .02 asked)			
1	5.40	4.00	Hallnor Mines	....	(....bid 4.50 asked)			
1	1.10	.65	Hard Rock	4,920	.69½	.70	.67	.70
1	.08	.03	Harker	5,000	.03½	.03	.03	.03
1	.58	.50	Hedley Mascot	1,570	.58	.50	.50	.50
5	13.12	11.75	Hollinger	1,584	12.12	12.37	12.00	12.25
1	.30	.20	Howey Gold	850	.23	.23	.21	.21
No	27.00	23.50	Hudson Bay	985	25.50	25.87	25.00	25.37
1	.33	.20	Inspiration	300	.25	.27	.27	.27
No	36.75	29.25	Int. Nickel	2,340	31.50	33.50	31.50	33.50
50c	.90	.85	Island Mountain	....	(.90 June 23.)			
1	.02½	.00½	Jacola	4,500	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.27	.10	Jack Waite	36,200	.16	.19½	.16	.18
1	.46	.35	Jason Mines	1,750	.38	.40	.37	.37½
1	.03	.01	Jellicoe	....	(.01½ bid .03 asked)			
1	.01½	.00½	J. M. Cons Gold	1,500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.01½	.01	Joliet Quebec	....	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
			K, L					
1	4.45	3.05	Kerr Addison	13,343	4.20	4.25	4.15	4.25
1	.41	.30	Kerr Lake		(.10 bid .40 asked)			
1	.02	.01	Kirk. Gold Rand	......	(.02½ bid .05 asked)			
1	.42	.15	Kirk. Hud. Bay	......	(.30 bid ....asked,			
1	1.05	.67	Kirkland Lake	6,003	.70	.70	.67	.70
1	.10	.07½	Kirk. Townsite	500	.09½	.08½	.08½	.08½
1	21.00	14.87	Lake Shore	405	15.25	15.37	14.87	15.00
1	5.15	4.20	Lamaque Gold	690	4.50	4.65	4.60	4.60
1	.13	.06	Lapa Cadillac	4,100	.09½	.10	.08	.09
1	.02½	.01	Lebel Oro	....	(.01½ bid .01½ asked)			
1	.60	.45	Leitch Gold	4,200	.46	.47	.45	.47
No	2.06	1.65	Little Long Lac	360	1.86	1.95	1.86	1.90
			M					
1	4.35	3.45	Macassa	2,475	3.80	3.85	3.75	3.80
1	2.35	1.49	MacLeod Cock.	9,200	1.65	1.60	1.50	1.60
1	.75	.50	Mads. Rd. Lake	35,375	.73	.74	.67	.74
1	1.17	.85	Malartic Gold.	2,300	1.02	1.00	.95	.98
No	.09	.05	Mandy	200	.07	.05½	.05½	.05½
No	.01	.00½	Man & Eastern	....	(.00½ bid .00½ asked)			
1	.04	.01	Maralgo	1,000	.01½	.02	.02	.02
5	52.25	46.00	McIntyre	110	47.75	49.00	48.12	49.00
1	1.32	.97	McKenzie R. L.	2,210	1.07	1.09	1.06	1.06
1	.09	.04	McVittie Graham	.....	(.05 bid .06½ asked)			
No	.25	.14	McWatters	2,200	.15	.15	.14	.15
5	•.39	.39	Mentor Ex.	....	(.06 bid .... asked)			
No	.85	.55	Mining Corp.	1,430	.70	.78	.70	.78
1	•.05	.05	Moffat Hall	....	(.01½ bid .... asked)			
1	.55	.30	Moneta	5,660	.32	.33	.30	.30
1	.03½	.01	Murphy	16,200	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03
			N, O					
1	.31	.21	Naybob	13,700	.22½	.23	.21	.23
1	.75	.60	Negus	500	.65	.65	.65	.65
No	.02	.01	Newbec	....	(.01 bid ....asked)			
1	.03	.03	New Golden Rose	.....	(....bid .04½ asked)			
5	1.18	.75	Nipissing	755	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10
No	58.00	49.25	Noranda	534	53.00	55.50	52.75	54.12
No	.52	.30	Nor. Canada	....	(.30 bid .... asked)			
1	.04	.02½	Norgold		(.02½ bid .03 asked)			
No	.45	.25	Normetals	4,440	.39	.40	.38	.40
1	5.00	4.75	Northern Empire		(4.00 bid .... asked)			
1	1.15	.50	O'Brien	32,950	.63	.98	.60	.92
1	.18	.10	Omega	5,800	.15	.15	.14	.14
1	.09	.04	Omsko	......	(.03½ bid .... asked)			
			P, Q, R					
No	1.65	.90	Pamour	1,600	1.05	1.08	1.05	1.08
1	.08½	.02	Pandora	....	(.03 bid .04 asked)			
1	2.70	2.25	Pato Cons. G.	....	(2.35 bid 2.65 asked)			
1	.05	.02	Partanen Mal.	1,500	.02½	.03	.03	.03
1	.01	.00½	Pawnee Kirk.	....	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.28	.15	Paymaster	16,520	.15	.16½	.16	.16½
1	2.10	1.00	Pend Oreille.	1,100	1.35	1.40	1.30	1.40
1	1.69	1.25	Perron Gold	1,200	1.38	1.38	1.35	1.36
1	3.05	2.25	Pickle Crow	9,260	3.00	3.00	2.85	2.95
1	2.30	1.90	Pioneer Gold B.C.	650	2.00	2.20	2.15	2.20
1	9.50	8.50	Placer Devel.	......	(.... bid 9.00 asked)			
1	1.04	.50	Powell Rouyn.	1,300	.55	.58	.55	.58
1	.95	.85	Premier Gold	625	.88	.89	.87	.89
1	3.40	2.70	Preston E. Dom.	14,925	2.99	3.25	2.95	3.20
No	.20	.20	Prospectors Air's	......	(.15 bid .59 asked)			
1	.25	.20	Quebec Gold	....	(.15 bid .27 asked)			
No	.05	.04	Quemont	.....	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.03	.01	Red Crest	1,000	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.20	.10	Reeves McDon.	1,000	.10	.20	.20	.20
1	.13½	.10	Reno Gold	500	.10	.11	.11	.11
1	.00½	.00½	Robb Montbray	......	(.... bid .01 asked)			
1	.05	.02	Roche Long Lac	1,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
			S, T, U, V, W, Y					
1	2.65	2.03	San Antonio	3,069	2.40	2.44	2.33	2.40
1	.07½	.03	Sand River	2,500	.03	.04	.03½	.03½
1	.59	.35	Senator Rouyn	5,600	.41	.43½	.40	.43½
1	.04	.01	Shawkey	....	(.01½ bid .03 asked)			
50c	.88	.73	Sheep Creek	200	.80	.78	.78	.78
1	.87	.55	Sherritt Gordon	5,489	.66	.73	.60	.73
1	8.90	7.00	Sigma Mines	700	7.55	7.50	7.10	7.50
1	.69	.50	Siscoe	4,245	.52	.53½	.50½	.53
1	.43	.14	Sladen Maritic.	300	.17	.19	.19	.19
1	.19½	.06½	Slave Lake	4,650	.07½	.08	.07	.07
No	.15	.07½	St. Anthony	5,200	.08½	.08	.07½	.07½
No	1.78	.81	Steep Rock	52,275	1.16	1.40	1.14	1.40
No	.04½	.02	Straw Lake	12,500	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
1	.24	.13	Sturgeon River	....	(.... bid .16 asked)			
No	1.65	1.10	Sudbury Basin	1,100	1.19	1.35	1.15	1.35
1	.05½	.01½	Sudbury Contact	5,500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.66	.50	Sullivan Cons.	1950	.58	.62	.52	.52
1	2.95	2.35	Sylvanite	2,045	2.45	2.50	2.45	2.50
1	3.75	2.71	Teck Hughes	2,814	2.87	2.90	2.75	2.80
1	.08½	.04	Temiskaming.	1,700	.04½	.04½	.04	.04½
1	1.80	1.40	Toburn Gold	100	1.50	1.48	1.48	1.48
1	.14	.08	Towagmac	200	.12½	.09	.09	.09
No	.50	.20	Trans. Res.	500	.25	.25	.25	.25
1	.39	.06	Uchi Gold	1,000	.09	.10	.10	.10
..	84.00	40.00	Do. Bonds	$500	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
1	2.28	1.27	Upper Canada	22,420	1.91	1.95	1.82	1.95
No	4.25	2.75	Ventures	1,112	3.50	3.70	3.50	3.70
No	4.20	3.00	Waite Amulet	1,504	3.40	3.50	3.30	3.50
1	.26	.15	Wendigo	4,700	.17½	.18	.17	.18
1	.01½	.01	Wiltsey Coughlan	......	(.01 bid .01½ asked)			
1	.10	.04	Wood Cadillac	650	.06	.06½	.04	.06½
No	7.05	3.65	Wright Har.	21,065	4.05	4.05	3.65	3.80
No	.08	.04	Ymir Girl	1,000	.06½	.06	.05	.05

Oil Stocks

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close June 28 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 7
No	.11½	.05½	Acme Gas & Oil	....	(.05 bid .07 asked)			
1	.09	.06	Alta. Pac. Cons.	....	(.06 bid ... asked)			
1	.18	.10	Ajax	....	(.10½ bid ... asked)			
No	.81	.46	Anglo Canadian	2,900	.50	.53	.50½	.53
No	.12	.05½	Br. Dominion	1,000	.06	.05½	.05½	.05½
No	.12	.06½	Brown Oil	1,400	.07½	.08½	.06½	.06½
No	1.49	1.05	Calgary & Ed.	900	1.10	1.12	1.05	1.10
1	.26	.14	Calmont	1,100	.16	.17	.15	.15
No	.26	.20	Commoil		(.20 bid .22 asked)			
No	.22	.19	Common Pete	300	.20	.20	.19	.19
No	.32	.20	Dalhousie	100	.20	.20	.20	.20
No	.16½	.11½	Davies Pete	1,000	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
No	.05	.02½	East Crest	500	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
No	.16½	.11½	Extension Oil	1,000	.13½	.15	.15	.15
No	.30	.23	Federated Pete		(....bid .025 asked)			
No	.80	.40	Foothills	700	.40	.45	.42	.45
No	* .08	.05	Hargal		(.... bid .20 asked)			
No	.15	.06	High Sarcee		(.08 bid .... asked)			
No	2.55	1.50	Home	5,630	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.89
1	.02	.01½	Homestead O.&G.	......	(bid .02 asked)			
No	.08	.04	McD. Segur	......	(.04½ bid .... asked)			
1	.15	.15	Model	......	(.14 bid .17 asked)			
25	.05	.05	Nat. Petroleum	......	(... bid .05 asked)			
1	.06	.03	Nordon	....	(. bid .04½ asked)			
No	.02½	.01½	Oil Selections	......	(.01½ bid .02½ asked)			
No	.78	.35	Okalta	1,250	.40	.41	.37	.41
No	.04½	.02½	Pacalta	......	(.02½ bid .03½ asked)			
1	.27	.15	Pacific Petroleum.	......	(.... bid .20 asked)			
No	.30	.25	Petrol Oil & Gas.	......	(.25 bid .50 asked)			
No	22.00	16.50	Royalite	121	1.900	21.00	20.00	21.00
No	.30	.23	South West Pete.	......	(.11 bid .25 asked)			
No	.04	.01½	South End	......	(.01½ bid .01½ asked)			
5	1.25	.90	Texas Can.	......	(1.00 bid 1.25 asked)			
No	.04½	.02½	United Oils	1,500	.03	.03	.02½	.03
1	.02½	.01	Vermilata	2,500	.01½	.01	.01	.01
1	.34	.25	Vulcan	......	(.20 bid .30 asked)			

Vancouver Stocks

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close June 28 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 7
No	....	....	Bayonne	......	(.... bid .05 asked)			
No	10.40	9.50	Bralorne	300	10.00	10.00	9.95	10.00
1	.00½	.00½	Bridge River Cons		(... bid .01 asked)			
1	2.91	2.05	Cariboo Gold	100	2.10	2.25	2.25	2.25
No	.01½	.00½	Dentonia	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.00½	.00½	Fairview Amal.	......	(.... bid .01 asked)			
1	.15	.13	George Copper	......	(.14 bid .... asked)			
1	.08½	.03½	Golconda	100	.05	.05	.05	.05
50	.32	.20	Gold Belt	3,000	.23	.24	.23	.24
50	.15½	.10	Grandview	......	(.12 bid .... asked)			
1	.02½	.01	Grull Wihksne	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.60	.45	Hedley Mascot	2,100	.50	.52	.50	.50
No	.00½	.00½	Home Gold	......	(.00½ bid .00½ asked)			
1	.01	.00½	Indian Mines	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
50	.95	.75	Island Mountain	650	.85	.85	.85	.85
1	.33	.27	Inter'tl Coal	......	(.33 April 29)			
50	.28	.20	Kootenay Belle	......	(.20 bid .25 asked)			
1	.25	.20	McGillivray Creek	......	(.20 bid .... asked)			
No	.02½	.00½	Minto Mines	......	(.01½ bid .... asked)			
50	.00½	.00½	Nicola	......	(.00½ bid .... asked)			
1	.05	.03½	Pacific Nickel	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
1	2.00	1.26	Pend Oreille	......	(1.30 bid .... asked)			
1	2.25	1.95	Pioneer Gold	......	(2.10 bid 2.25 asked)			
No	.03½	.01½	Premier Border	7,000	.02	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.95	.85	Premier Gold	700	.90	.90	.89	.90
No	.63	.44	Privateer Mines	1,200	.50	.51	.50	.51
1	.02½	.01½	Quatsino Copper	......	(.... bid .03 asked)			
1	.20	.10	Reeves McDonald	......	(.18 bid .... asked)			
1	.03	.01½	Relief Arlington	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
1	.13	.10	Reno Gold	1,000	.11	.12	.12	.12
1	•.06½	.04	Sally Mines	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50	.02½	.01	Salmon Gold	......	(.00½ bid .02 asked)			
50	.88	.72	Sheep Creek	600	.85	.80	.80	.80
1	.80	.65	Silbak Premier	50	.76	.75	.75	.75
No	.00½	.00½	Silvercrest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	•.05	.05	Sunloch	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50	.15	.10½	Surf Inlet	1,000	.10½	.12	.12	.12
No	.02	.02	Taylor Bridge	......	(.02 bid .... asked)			
20	.00½	.00½	Wellington	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50	•.00½	.00½	Wesko	......	(.... bid .00½ asked)			
1	.02	.00½	Whitewater	......	(.00½ bid .... asked)			
No	.08	.04½	Ymir Yankee Girl	1,000	.04½	.06	.06	.06

Oil Quotations

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close June 28 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 7
1	.09½	.05	Alta. Pac. Cons.	3,086	.06½	.07	.05	.07
1	.00½	.00½	Amalgamated	......	(.00½ bid .00½ asked			
No	.83	.46	Anglo Canadian	......	(.51 bid .55 asked)			
No	.08½	.04	Anaconda	500	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	.07	.04	Brit. Dominion	......	(.05 bid .... asked)			
No	.07½	.05½	Brown Oil	......	(.07 bid .... asked)			
No	1.50	1.01	Calgary Ed.	......	(1.05 bid .... asked)			
1	.26	.12	Calmont	......	(.15 bid .... asked)			
No	.28	.18	Commoil	......	(.20 bid .22 asked)			
No	.21	.19	Commonwealth	500	.20	.20	.20	.20
No	.30	.20	Dalhousie	......	(.20 bid .... asked)			
No	.15½	.13½	Davies Pete	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.04	.02	East Crest	1,000	.02½	.03	.03	.03
No	.17	.11	Extension	7,000	.13	.15½	.15	.15
No	.36½	.21	Federated Pet.	1,000	.24½	.21	.21	.21
No	.60	.41	Foothills	......	(.38 bid .... asked)			
No	.15	.07	High Sarcee	......	(.07 bid .... asked)			
No	2.52	1.50	Home Oil	650	1.90	1.89	1.79	1.80
No	.01½	.01	Madison	......	(... bid .01½ asked)			
No	.01½	.01	Marjon Oil	......	(... bid .01½ asked)			
No	.07	.04	McD. Segur Ex.	......	(.04½ bid .05½ asked)			
No	.05	.02	Mercury	......	(.03½ bid .... asked)			
No	.05	.04	Mill City Pete	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
1	.19	.12	Model	......	(... bid .16 asked)			
25	.05½	.04½	National Pete	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	•.05	.04	Nordon	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.75	.40	Okalta	100	.50	.40	.40	.40
No	.04	.02	Pacalta Oil	......	(.02 May 30)			
1	.26	.19	Pacific Petroleums	100	.20	.20	.20	.20
No	.15	.06½	Royal Canadian	......	(.06 bid .07 asked)			
No	•.10½	.06	Royal Crest	......	(.... bid .06 asked)			
No	22.00	17.12	Royalite	20.00	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.01½	.01½	South End	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.25	.10	Southwest Pete.	......	(.10 bid .... asked)			
1	.05½	.02½	Spooner	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
25	.14	.10	Sunset Oil	......	(.09½ bid .... asked)			
No	.04½	.03	United	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
No	.04½	.03	Vanalta	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
1	.38½	.20	Vulcan	......	(.... bid .35 asked)			

*Quotations for 1940.

Winnipeg Stocks

(Transactions from June 30 to July 5)

	Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close July 5
Crescent Creamery, pfd.	150	11.00	11.00	11.00
Dominion Envelope, com.	9	6.00	6.00	6.00
Do., pref.	10	96.00	96.00	96.00
Great Falls M. & S.	1,000	.05½	.05½	.05½
Western Steel Prod.	97	7.00	6.00	7.00
Wings	100	.40	.40	.40
Wingold	2,000	.08¾	.08¾	.08¾

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire	75	..
Beav. Lumber, c	3	5
Beav. Lumber, p	102	105
Can. Airways	1	.
Can. Indemnity	150	..
Corr. P. Box, c.	.60	.90
Fed. Grain, c	.35	.50
Fed. Grain, pf.	27	30
Home Invest.	15	16
Nor. Can. Mtg. p.	5	..
Nor. Trusts	7	..
Traders Bldg.	43	..
Unit. Grain	10½	11
West. Brew.	1⅝	2
West. Grain, p.	..	9
Wings vot. tr.	.35	..

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Montreal Markets Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
July 8	17,000	10,300	229,000	......
July 7	14,800	11,800	168,000	4,300
July 5	3,500	3,200	77,000	8,000
July 4	3,700	1,800	118,000	10,600
July 3	11,700	4,100	130,000	5,936
July 2	5,300	3,600	163,000	6,300

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Dominion of Canada Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)
July 9, 1941

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
5	Nov. '41	101½	101⅞	...
1½	May '42	100½	100⅞	.60
2	June '42	100⅞	101½	.63
3	Oct. '42	102	102½	1.04
2½	June '43	101⅞	102½	1.30
5	Oct. '43	106⅞	107½	1.76
2	June '44	100⅞	101½	1.56
a2½	Jan. '44	96½	97½‡	3.30
4½	Oct. '44	107½	108½	1.90
2½	Nov. '44	102	102⅞	1.65
a2½	Aug. '45	95½	96½‡	3.50
4	Oct. '45	104½	105½	b1.65
4½	Feb. '46	109½	110	2.19
3½	June '49	102⅞	103½	b2.50
3½	Oct. '49	102½	103	b2.55
3½	Nov. '51	101	101⅞	b2.96
3½	Feb. '52	101½	102	b2.92
a5	May '52	101⅞	‡102⅞	b1.66
4	Oct. '52	105½	106	b2.95
3	Oct. '52	98½	99	3.10
3	June '55	98½	99	3.09
4½	Nov. '56	107½	108	b2.87
4½	Nov. '57	107⅞	108½	b3.01
3	June '58	98½	99	3.07
4½	Nov. '58	108	108⅞	b3.15
4½	Nov. '59	109	109⅞	b3.17
a4	Oct. '60	99½	100½‡	3.98
a3½	Jan. '61	90½	91½‡	3.90
3½	June '66	100	100⅞	b3.18
a3e	Jan. '67	87	88½‡	3.72
a3e	Nov. '68	87	88½‡	3.71
†3	Perpet'l.	91½	92½	3.25

Dominion Guarant'd Bonds

Can. Nat'l. Railways:

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
2	Feb. '43	100½	101½	1.25
2½	Jan. '46	100½	101½	1.75
3	May '44	102½	103½	1.73
3	Dec. '50	98⅞	99⅞	3.03
3	Feb. '53	97⅞	98⅞	3.13
3	Jan. '59	96½	97½	3.18
*4½	Sept. '51	114	114⅞	2.86
*4½	Feb. '56	114½	115½	3.21

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
4½	July '57	114½	115½	3.27
*4½	June '55	116½	117½	3.21
5	Feb. '54	116½	117	3.32
*5e	July '69	114	114⅞	b1.65
*5e	Oct. '69	118	118⅞	b2.96
*5e	Feb. '70	*118	118⅞	b3.00
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:				
3	Jan. '62	97	98½	3.10
Provincial Gov't. Bonds				
New Brunswick:				
3	Oct. '51	85	88	4.47
3½	Aug. '49	88	91	4.96
3½	June '56	86	89	4.52
c4	Nov. '47	94	97	4.54
c4½	Apr. '61	97	99	4.58
c5	Jan. '60	99	102	4.83
Nova Scotia:				
3	Jan. '52	93	94½	3.64
3½	June '56	93	94½	3.77
3½	Nov. '50	98	99½	3.56
c4½	Sept. '52	105	107	b3.24
c4½	Nov. '60	107	110	3.76
c5	Mar. '60	112	115	3.86
Ontario:				
2½	May '45	99	100	2.50
3	Apr. '48	98½	99½	3.08
3	Nov. '50	97⅞	98⅞	3.15
3½	Nov. '51	99⅞	100⅞	b3.15
3½	May '55	99½	100½	b3.22
*4	June '62	103	105½	3.62
4½	June '50	107½	109	3.34
*4½	Jan. '62	110	113	3.62
5	Oct. '48	109½	111	3.32
*5	Dec. '60	117	120	3.57
5½	July '46	110	111½	3.05
Ont. Hydro Commission:				
3	Aug. '48	98½	99½	3.08
3½	Feb. '53	99½	100½	b3.18
3½	Apr. '47	101	102	3.11
Prince Edward Island:				
3	Oct. '45	95	97	3.69
Quebec:				
3	Nov. '47	94	96	3.72
3½	Mar. '48	95	97	3.77

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
3½	Mar. '59	91	93	4.06
3⅞	Feb. '55	95½	97½	3.99
4	Mar. '52	99	100½	3.95
4½	Aug. '58	100	102	4.09
4½	Jan. '63	102	105	4.15
Alberta:				
4	Dec. '54	56	58	d
4½	Oct. '51	66	69	d
c4½	Oct. '56	58	60	d
*5	Oct. '59	60	62	d
c5½	Apr. '52	63	65	d
6	Mar. '47	67	69	d
British Columbia:				
c4	Dec. '57	98	100	4.00
*4½	Jan. '51	101½	103½	4.08
c4½	Oct. '53	101½	103½	4.13
c5	Apr. '54	104	106	4.39
5½	Feb. '45	102½	104	4.33
6	Feb. '47	105	107	4.55
Manitoba:				
c4	Dec. '57	85	88	5.06
c4½	Dec. '56	89½	92½	5.21
*5	Dec. '59	93	96	5.33
5½	Oct. '55	95	98	5.71
6	Apr. '47	98½	100½	5.99
Saskatchewan:				
4	Sept. '54	68	71	7.34
4	Nov. '60	65	68	7.04
c4½	Oct. '51	81	83	6.70
c4½	Mar. '60	73	75	6.91
5	Aug. '58	75	77	7.40
5½	Oct. '52	80	83	7.83
6	Mar. '52	85½	87½	7.76

*-Payable Can., N.Y. and £. b-Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. c-Payable Can. & N.Y. a-Payable N.Y. †-Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. d-Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. e-Callable funds. able at a premium. ‡-N.Y.

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

July 8, 1941

	Bid	Ask.
Industrials:		
Acme Farm., pf.	38	..
Andian National	28	31
Anglo C. Tel., A	7	7⅞
Atlas Steel	18	..
Barrymore, pfd.	29*	..
B. C. Pulp, c.	10	11
Do., pfd.	63	67
B. C. Sugar	70	73
B. C. Tel., 1st p.	111	114
Burns & Co., A	4½	5
Do., B	2½	3½
Can. Co-op. Wl.	8	..
C. I. L., A c.	170	..
Can. Ing. Rand	73	77
Can. Col. Air.	2½	3½
Can. Wire & C. p	106	108
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	2⅞	..
Can. Tube, 1st p	90	..
Can. West'ghouse	36	40
Chase, A. W., p.	18½	20
Claude Neon, p.	4½	5½
Colonial Steam.	17	20
Copeland Fl. un.	13½	14½
Dom. Manuf., p.	60	65
Dunlop T. p. $25	22	23½
East. Steel, pf.	..	20
Easy Wash. p $10	10	12
Goderich Elev.	6⅞	7½
Guelph Carp., c.	18	21
Gurney Fdry., p	1	1½
Hayes Steel, c.	..	9
Hi'land Dairy, p.	48	50
Homewood San.	100	120
Kingst. Ship. un	30½	31½
Loblaw Inc., c.	11	12½
Maritime Tel., c.	14½	..
Minn. & Ont. P. c	3½	3⅞
M'row Screw, p.	100	..
Do., com.	10½	12
Moirs, pfd.	18½	21½
Mt. Royal H., c.	2½	3⅞
Morrison Br. un.	5	6½
N. B. Tel., c.	10	12½
Neilson, Wm., c.	9	..
Do., pfd.	100	..
N. Meth. Ldy. p	53	57
Ont. Tobacco, p.	17	20
Pac. C. Term., c.	9	10½
Prov. Paper, pfd	[illegible]0	101½
Ruddy, E. L., p.	22	25½
Quinte Milk	2	3
Stand. Fuel, p.	55	58
Stedman, pf. $50	56½	58
Sutton Horsley	1½	1⅞
Tor. Carpet, c.	38	..
Do., pfd.	65	68
Un. F. Co-op.	2½	3½
Un. Steel, A pf.	21	23½
Viceroy Mfg., p.	23½	..
Do., com.	12½	..
Westons Hold.	3	..
Trusts & Loan Stocks:		
Brit. Mtge.	121½	130
Brockville Tr.	41	..
Capital Tr.	30	32½
Com. Fin., c.	2⅞	3
Grey&Br. Tr. $50	44	46½
Guaranty Trust.	100	103
Guelph & O. $50	50½	53⅞
Indust. Mtge.	25	..
Lambton Loan	30	33
London & West.	34	37
Midland Loan	14	15½
Premier Trust	..	58
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	50	..
Traders Fin. A c	7	9
Do., A pfd.	79	82
Trusts & Gr. new	..	48
Victoria Trust	76	80
Waterloo Tr.	100	..
Insurance Stocks:		
Canada Life	390	405
Brit. Amer.	50	55
Canadian Fire	82½	..
Confed. 30% pd.	137	142
Continental L.	35	40
Crown, fully pd.	255	265
Dominion Fire	139	..
D. of Can. Gen.	114	120
Empire, 25% pd.	6	7
Excelsior 38% pd	71	75
Federal, 25% pd.	50	..
Great-West Life	190	203
Halifax Fire	13	14
Imperial Life	290	297
Manufac. Life	227½	245
Monarch Life	32	35
National Life	25	27½
Sov. L. 25% pd.	14	..
Sun Life	290	310
Tor. General	4½	5½
Wellington Fire.	58	..
Western Assce.	41	44
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's King. un	61	65
Do. St. Cath. un	52	..
Mansf. Theat. p.	28	31
Para. Kitch., p.	50	..
Do., Oshawa, c	7½	10
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Investors	4	5
Inv. Found. un.	42	45
Sec's. Hold., pf.	19	21
United Corp., A	19	21
Do., B	3⅞	4½
Power Issues:		
Can. W. N. Gas	26	..
Do., pfd.	102	104½
Gt. Lakes Pr., p	101	103
Int. Util. 1.75 p.	15	..
Do., $3.50 p.	34	..
Mtl. Is. Pwr., p.	38	..
Nor. Ont. Pr., p.	70	75

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, July 8, 1941

	Bid	Ask
Albany R (Old)	.03	.05
(New)	.07	.10
Amal K	.05⅞	.07
Anoki	.03½	.04½
Aquarius	.16	.19
Arjon	.04	.05
Armist	18	.20
Argosy	.07½	.08½
Area	.02½	.03
Athona (Old)	.01	.02
(New)	.01½	.02½
Barb L	.02	.03
Bilmac	.01	.02
Brock	.32	.34
Buf Bear	..	.03
Calder B	.03	.05
Cent M	.02½	.03
Coin L	.03½	.04
Cheminis	.01⅞	.02½
Cons Ch	.04	.05
Crescent	.00½	.00⅞
Dayton	.01	.02
Demp C	.00½	.01
Denovo	.10	.12
Desan n	.12½	.14½
E Loco'a	..	.01
E'ward	.42	.47
Elmos	.07	.09
Franco	.20	.30
Galore	.01½	.02½
Gan Cop	.04	.07
Gate P	.00½	.01½
Gilbec	.00½	.01
H'ridge	..	.11
Hoyle n	.19	.21
Hu PaP	.07½	.09½
Hutch L	.01½	.01⅞
Jasper	..	.14
Keora	.01½	.02
Kenricia	.01½	.02½
Kewag	.01	.02
Kiena	.01	.02
Kirk Ga	.01	.02
Lacoma	..	.01½
Laguerre	.16	.19
La Duf	.16	.18
La Gen	.13	.18
Lw Pete	.11	.15
Mag C	.85	.90
Mag L	.18	..
Mart B	.02	.03
Margar	.07½	.08½
Mata C	.02½	.03½
Mata Co	.15	.18
McLell	.20	.22
McMar	.39	.41
MofH n	.01	.02
Mooshla	.01	.02
Mosher	.05½	.06½
McMan	.01	.02
Nat Mal	.27	.29
N Aug	.28	.31
Nick O	..	.75
Norbeau	.18	..
No'land (1940)	.04	.06
Norwin	.04½	.06
Nu'lake	.09	.11
Oklend	.03½	.04
O'Leary	.01	.02
O Nick	.09	.11
Opemis	.02	.04
Oriole	.00⅞	.01
Orpit	.10	.11
Ossian	.00⅞	.01½
Pascal	.23	.28
Pontiac R (Old)	.04	.06
Pelangio	.01½	.02½
Phoenix	.01	.02½
Polaris	.07	.09
Propr	3.10	3.30
Preador	.06½	.06⅞
Queb M	.07	.10
Rahn L	.00½	.01
R Mal	.05	.07
Red La	.01	.02
Ribago n	.02	.02½
SAGA	1.75	1.85
Sachigo	3.25	3.75
Sanshaw Special	.04	.07
Senore	.05	.07
Shenango (New)	.24	.26
Sheldon	.04	.05
Skynner	.01½	.02½
Smel G	.00½	.01
Sunb'm	.02	.04
Springer	.16	.18
Stadac	.06½	.08½
Thomson	.12	.14
Treaty P	.09	.11
Union M	.02½	.03½
Wasu	.04	.06
West R	.01	.01⅞
Y David	.25	.26

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

July 8, 1941

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid July 8	Asked July 8	Bid July 2
♦‡Alg. C. H.B.R.	5	'59	8	10	7½
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	69½	72½	69½
B. C. Power	4½	'60	99	101	98½
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	106½	108½	106½
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	106½	108½	106½
Do.	5	'64	102½	...	102½
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	100½	102½	101½
*Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	101½	103½	101½
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	101	103	101
*Do., A	3½	'69	97½	99½	97
♦Do., B	3½	'69	96	98	96½
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	98½	100½	98½
Do.	5	'57	95½	98½	94
*Int. Hydro-E.	6	'44	46	49	44½
♦Inter. Power	6	'55	100½	102½	100½
L. St. Law Pwr.	5	'55	97	100	97
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	97	99	97
Mtl. L. H. & P.	3½	'56	101	103	100½
Do.	3½	'73	98	100	97
Do.	3½	'63	98½	100½	97½
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'41	93	96	89
†Do.	5	'55	63½	66½	59
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	6	'49	101	103	101
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	101	103	101
Ottawa L.H.&P.	4	'57	101	103	101
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	101½	103½	101½
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	94	97	95
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	101	103	101½
*Saguenay P., A	4½	'66	106½	108½	106½
♦Do., B	4½	'66	104	106	104
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	101½	103½	101
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	100½	102½	100½
Do.	3½	'46	100½	102½	100½
Do.	4	'69	99½	101½	99½
Union Gas	4½	'50	102½	104½	102½
*Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	65½	68½	65½
†United Secs.	5½	'52	40½	43½	40
‡Wpg. El., ser. A	5	'65	70½	73½	69½
Do., B	5	'65	47½	50½	46½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	69½	72½	70
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	68½	71½	69
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	102	104	102
Do.	6	'54	95½	98½	94½
†Alta. Pa. Grain.	6	'46	99½	101½	99
Algoma Steel	5	'48	102	104	101½
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	100½	102½	100½
†B. C. P. & Pap.	6	'50	84½	87½	84½
†‡Do.	7	'50	111	...	112
*Brown Co.	5½	'46	56½	59½	55
Burns & Co.	5	'58	62	65	61½
Canada Bread	6	'41	100	101	100
Canada Cement	4½	'51	103	105	103½
Canada Electric	4½	'65	94½	97½	94½
Can. Paper	4½	'52	101½	103½	101½
Can. Steamships	5	'57	99½	101½	100
Can. Canner	4	'51	101	103	101
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	104½	106½	104½
‡Can. Locomotive	6	'53	80½	83½	80
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	57½	60½	57½
C. P. R.	3½	'51	94	96	94
Do.	4	'49	98	100	97½
Do.	5	'42	102	104	102
Col. Steamships	6	'54	96½	99½	96
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	66	69	65
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	102½	104½	102½
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	96	99	96
Dom. Stl. & Co.	6½	'55	106½	108½	106½
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	101½	103½	101½
Dom. Woollens.	6	'53	96	99	96½
†Donnacona P.	4½	'56	71½	74½	68½
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	99	101	99
‡Dufferin Pav.	5	'55	55½	58½	55½
†East. Dairies	6	'49	81½	84½	80
Famous Players	4½	'51	...	100	97½
†Federal Grain	6	'49	98½	100½	98
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	99	101	99
Galt Brass	5	'50	90	..	90
Gen. Stl. Wares.	4½	'52	98½	100½	99
*Great L. Paper.	5	'55	92	95	91½
*Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	70	73	70
†Gypsum, Lime	5½	'48	99	101	98½
Ham. By-Pr., C.	5	'55	102	104	102
Do.	6	'38	100	102	100
Ham. Cotton	4½	'50	100	102	100
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	101½	...	101½
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	81½	84½	81½
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'31	40	43	40
*Inter. P., Nfld.	4½	'68	89	92	89
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	42	45	42
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	104	106	104
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	83½	86½	82½
Do.	5	'61	55	58	53½
Legare	6	'61	87	90	87
Maple Leaf M.	3	'58	72½	75½	72
Man. Sugar	5	'60	97	100	96½

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid July 8	Asked July 8	Bid July 2
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	91½	94½	91
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	102½	104½	102
McCormick's	4	'52	96	99	96½
Do.	4½	'52	103	...	103
Mercury Mills	5	'59	92	95	92
Mersey Paper	5	'57	96½	99½	96
†Do.	6	'49	99½	101½	99½
*M. & O. Paper	5	'60	82	85	81
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	84	87	84
‡Mtl. Drydocks	6	'48	54½	57½	49
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	58½	61½	58½
Nat. Grocers	4	'47	101	...	101
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	81½	84½	80½
Price Bros.	5	'57	96½	99½	96
Do.	4	'57	84	87	84
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	105	...	105
Reliance Grain.	4½	'52	94	97	94
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	98	101	97
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	101½	103½	101½
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	100	102	100
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	88½	91½	88½
Simpsons Ltd.	4½	'51	101½	103½	101
Smith, Howard.	4½	'51	103⅞	105½	103½
Stand. Lime	6	'44	97	..	97
Sterling Coal	6	'45	97	100	97
Stop & Shop	3	'47	53	56	53
United Corp.	5	'53	86½	89½	86
*United Gas	5½	'48	103½	105½	103½
United Gr. Grs.	5	'48	95½	98½	95
†Western Grain	6	'49	55	58	58½

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
*Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
♦Payable in Can. or U. K.

Supplementary Stock Quotations

(Furnished by Plaxton, Cherry & Co., Toronto)

July 8, 1941

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid July 8	Asked July 8	Bid June 30
Adirondack Fdry. S., c.	10	11½	10
†Allens Tor. Th., p.	31	34	31½
Atlas Steel, 7% pref.	101	104	101
Brown & Co., c.	1.25	1.45	1.15
Can. Gen. Rubber, pref.	26	30	25½
C.P.R., pref. (£ par)	1⅞	2⅞	1⅞
Colling. Term. units	.75	1.00	.65
Corrug. Paperbox, c.	.55	.65	.50
Dover Industries	6½	7½	6⅞
East. Bake., p.	30	38	30½
†Ft. Wm. Hotel, units	43½	50	43
Galt Brass, c.	8	9½	8½
Imperial Varnish, c.	8½	9½	8½
Inglis, John	3½	4	3⅞
Ingram & Bell, new p.	89½	93	89
Inter. Equities, units	25½	30	26
Loew's Lond. Th., p.	3	3.35	3
Monarch Mtge. Inv. un.	.30	.50	.35
Murphy Paint units	97	99	97⅞
Nat. Hosiery com.	.80	1.00	.75
†N. Amer. Elev., p.	65	70	65⅞
Second Std. Royal's p.	.02⅞	.03⅞	.02⅞
Tip Top Inc., p.	11½	15½	11⅞
Traders Fin. Rts.	12½	13½	12½
*Wentw. Radio, pref.	2⅞	..	3
West Can. Hydro, p.	11	11½	11
West Life. 10% p.	9	9½	8⅞

*Issue carries arrears.
†Currently paying on arrears.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	2.37	2.60
Can. Amer. Trust	2.60	3.05
Can. Inter. Trust	4.00	4.75
Can. Invest. Fund	3.25	3.60
Corporate Investors	5.39	5.80

Municipal Bonds

July 8, 1941

†Halifax	5	1961	108.00	109.50	4.30
Hamilton	5	1950	108.25	110.25	3.65
Montreal	5	1945	93.00	95.00	6.50
Ottawa	4½	1945	103.50	105.50	3.10
†Quebec	5	1959	103.00	106.00	4.51
Saint John	5	1950	104.00	106.00	4.23
†Toronto	4½	1955	108.50	110.50	3.55
†Vancouver	5	1950	98.00	101.00	4.86
Winnipeg	5	1944	101.00	104.00	3.61

†Payable Can. and N.Y.

Mining Dividends

	Rate	Close July 7	Yield %
Anglo-Huronian	10c	2.55	..
Aunor Gold	▲8c	1.87	..
Beattie Gold	16c	1.07	14.9
Bralorne	80c+40c	9.90	*12.1
Broulan Porc.	12c	.82	14.6
Buffalo Ankerite	▲20c	4.35	2
Bulolo Gold	$3	14.50	20.7
Can. Malartic	8c	.52½	15.2
Cariboo Gold	16c+8c	2.25	*10.6
Central Patricia	16c.+6c	1.74	*12.6
Chesterville	5c	1.42	..
Cochenour Willans	3c	.68	..
Coniagas	▲17½c	1.50	..
Coniaurum	16c	1.38	11.6
Cons. smelters	$1+$1.50	37.00	*6.7
Delnite	‡6c	.75	8
Dome Mines	$2	21.75	9.2
East Malartic	‡30c	2.30	13.0
Falconbridge	▲10c	2.85	..
Francoeur Gold	‡3c	.39	..
Goldale	‡2c	.12	..
Gold Belt	▲2c	.23	..
Grandview	▲1½c	.12½	..
Gunnar Gold	6c	.25	..
Hallnor	60c	4.00	15
Hard Rock	▲5c	.70	..
Hedley Mascot	▲4c	.50	..
Hollinger	65c+45c	12.25	*9
Howey Gold	2c	.21	..
Hudson Bay	‡$2	25.37	7.9
Inspiration	†2c	.27	..
Inter. Nickel, com.	$2	33.50	5.9
Island Mountain	▲8c	.85	..
Jason	†2c	.37½	..
Kerr Addison	▲17c	4.25	..
Kerr Lake	‡10c	.30	..
Kirkland Lake	10c+2c	.70	*17.2
Kootenay Belle	▲6c	.22	..
Lamaque Gold	40c+15c	4.60	*11.9
Lake Shore	$1.40	15.00	9.3
Leitch	8c	.47	17
Little Long Lac	‡30c	1.90	..
Macassa	32c+3c	3.80	*9.2
Madsen R. Lake	6c	.74	..
Malartic Gold	†5c	.98	..
McGillvray Coal	‡3c+1c	.21	..
McKenzie Red L.	12c	1.06	11.3
Moneta	8c	.30	..
McIntyre-Porc.	$2.22+$1.11	49.00	*6.1
MacLeod-Cockshutt	‡20c	1.60	..
Naybob Gold	4c	.23	..
Negus	†5c	.65	..
Nipissing	15c	1.10	13.6
Noranda	$4	54.12	7.4
North Empire	▲20c	4.75	..
O'Brien Gold	‡10c	.92	..
Pamour Porc.	12c	1.08	11.1
Pato Cons.	20c+2c	2.50	8.8
Paymaster	‡1c	.16½	..
Pend Oreille	†6c	1.40	..
Perron Gold	16c+4c	1.36	*14.7
Pioneer, B.C.	40c	2.20	18.1
Pickle Crow	40c	2.95	13.5
Placer Develop.	$1.20	8.50	14.1
Premier	12c	.89	13.5
Preston E. Dome	20c+10c	3.20	*9.4
Privateer Mines	▲6c+2c	.51	..
Quebec Gold	‡2c	.22	..
Relief Arlington	‡5c	.01½	..
San Antonio	14c+6c	2.40	*8.3
Sheep Creek	16c	.78	20.5
Sherritt Gordon	▲5c	.73	..
Sigma Mines	▲30c	7.50	..
Silbak Premier	16c	.75	21.3
Siscoe	▲4½c	.53	..
Sturgeon River	4c	.15	..
Sudbury Basin	▲2½c	1.35	..
Sullivan Cons.	▲5½c	.52	..
Surf Inlet	▲1c	.12	..
Sylvanite Gold	28c	2.50	..
Teck-Hughes	40c+5c	2.80	*15.5
Toburn	12c+5c	1.48	*11.5
Upper Canada	▲7c	1.95	..
Ventures	▲10c	3.70	..
Waite Amulet	10c	3.50	..
Wendigo	3c	.18	..
Wright-Harg.	40c+30c	3.80	*18.4
Ymir Yankee	2c	.05	..

*Yield including bonus. †Initial.

‡Paid in 1940.

▲Paid or declared payable in 1941 to date.

Dividends Declared

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Ault & Wiborg, p.	$1.37½	Aug. 1	July 15
Ang. Can. Tele., p.	68¾c	Aug. 1	July 15
Anglo Huronian	10c	July 31	July 16
Beatty Bros. 1st pf.	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 15
Biltmore Hats	15c	July 15	July 4
Bathurst P. & P., A	25c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
B. C. Elec Rly., p.	2½%	July 15	June 30
Buff. Ankerite	10c	Aug. 1	July 25
Bralorne Mines	20c	July 15	June 30
Do., extra	10c	July 15	June 30
Bell Telephone	$2	July 15	June 23
B. C. Power, A	50c	July 15	June 30
Brant. Cord., 1st p.	32½c	July 15	June 20
Bertram & Sons	15c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Broulan Porc.	3c	July 24	June 30
Can. Industries A B	$1.50	July 31	June 30
Do., pref.	$1.75	July 15	June 30
Can. Bk. Commerce	$2	Aug. 1	June 30
Can. Converters	50c	July 31	June 30
Can. Fairbanks, pf.	$1.50	July 15	June 30
Canadian Oil, c.	12½	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do., extra	12½	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Can. Tube & Stl. p.	$1.50	July 15	July 8
Can. Light & Pr.	50c	July 15	June 26
Can. Pac. Rly., pref.	2%	Aug. 1	July 1
Can. Gen. Invest.	12½c	July 15	June 30
Can. Wallpaper, A, B	$1	July 14	July 4
Can. Nor. Power	■25c	July 25	June 30
Do., pref.	■$1.75	July 15	June 30
Can. Bronze	37½c	Aug. 1	July 21
Do., pref.	$1.25	Aug. 1	July 21
Comm. Alcohols pf.	10c	July 15	July 1
Cons. Smelters	50c	July 15	June 19
Do., extra	75c	July 15	June 19
Can. South. Rly	$1.50	Aug. 1	June 30
Coniagas Mines	5c	Aug. 8	July 24
Coast Brew.	3c	July 31	July 17
Distillers Seag., p.	†$1.25	Aug. 1	July 17
Dom.&Ang. Inv. p	$1.25	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Dom. Tar & C., p.	$1.37½	Aug. 1	July 12
Dom. Scott. Inv., pf	■50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Dominion Bank	$2.50	Aug. 1	July 19
Dom. Oilcloth	30c	July 31	July 15
Do., extra	10c	July 31	July 15
Dom. Textile, pref.	$1.75	July 15	June 30
Dome Mines	■50c	July 21	June 30
Foundation Co.	25c	July 18	June 30
Four Star Pete.	1c	July 18	June 27
Guar. of N. Amer.	$1.50	July 15	June 30
Do., extra	$2.50	July 15	June 30
Gt. Lakes Power, p	$1.75	July 15	June 30
General Trust, pf.	$1.25	July 15	June 30
Grandview Mines	†1c	Aug. 10	July 15
Grey & Bruce Tr.	1%	June 20	June 10
Do., extra	¼%	June 20	June 10
Guaranty Trust	$1.25	July 15	June 30
Hyd. El. Secs. B, p.	25c	Aug. 1	July 15
Highland Dairy, p.	$2.50	July 30	June 24
Hollinger Cons.	5c	July 15	June 30
Do., extra	5c	July 15	June 30
Imperial Bank	$2.50	Aug. 1	June 30
Inter. Bronze	37½c	July 15	July 5
Do., pref.	37½c	July 15	July 5
Invest. Found. pref.	75c	July 15	June 30
Inter. Metal, pf.	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 15
Do., pref. A	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 15
Inter. Nickel, pf.	†$1.75	Aug. 1	July 2
Inter. Milling, pf.	†$1.25	July 15	June 3
Jason Mines	■▲2c	July 15	June 30
Kootenay Belle	2c	July 22	July 15
McIntyre Porc.	55½c	Sept. 2	Aug. 1
Montreal Telegraph	‡43c	July 15	June 30
Montreal Power	38c	July 31	June 30
Malartic Gold	▲5c	Aug. 1	July 2
McColl-Front. p.	$1.50	July 15	June 30
Maritime Tel.	20c	July 15	June 20
Do., pref.	17½c	July 15	June 20
Naybob Gold	1c	July 15	July 2
Nat. Biscuit, c.	†40c	Oct. 15	Sept. 16
Do., pref.	†$1.75	Aug. 30	Aug. 15
Nat. Steel Car	50c	July 15	June 30
North. Ont. Power	20c	July 25	June 30
Do., pref.	$1.50	July 25	June 30
N. B. Telephone	13c	July 15	June 30
Ont. Silknit, pfd.	$1	July 15	June 30
O'Brien Gold	5c	July 31	July 10
Pacific Coyle	3c	July 15	July 10
Pend Oreille	†6c	July 28	June 27
Premier Gold	3c	July 15	June 13
Preston E. Dome	5c	July 15	June 30
Do., extra	2½c	July 15	June 30
Penmans	75c	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Do., pref.	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 21
Power Corp., pref.	$1.50	July 15	June 30
Do., 2nd pref.	75c	July 15	June 30
Prov. Transport	20c	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Quebec Power	25c	Aug. 25	July 22
Royal Crest Pete.	1c	July 15	June 27
Rolland Paper	15c	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Do., pref.	$1.50	Sept. 2	Aug. 15
Saguenay Pwr., p.	$1.37½	Aug. 1	July 15
Sigma Mines	■30c	July 15	June 30
Simpsons, pref.	$1.62½	Aug. 1	July 18
South. Can. Pwr.	■20c	Aug. 15	July 31
Do., pref.	$1.50	July 15	June 20
Steel of Can.	75c	Aug. 1	July 7
Do., pref.	75c	Aug. 1	July 7
St. Law. Corp. A p	■25c	July 15	June 30
St. Law. Paper, p.	■50c	July 15	June 30
Smith, H. Pap., pf.	$1.50	July 15	June 30
Sheep Creek G.	4c	July 15	June 30
Sullivan Cons.	2½c	July 15	June 16
Shaw. W. & Pr.	23c	Aug. 25	July 24
Silbak Premier	4c	July 25	July 5
Stand. Chemical	75c	July 30	June 30
St. Law. Flour	25c	Aug. 1	July 19
Do., pref.	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 19
Toburn Gold	3c	Aug. 22	July 22
Do., extra	1c	Aug. 22	July 22
Tuckett Tob., pf.	$1.75	July 15	June 30
Union Gas	20c	Sept. 15	Aug. 20
United Fuel, p.	75c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Wood, A. & J., pfd.	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 16
Walker-Good.	$1	Sept. 15	Aug. 22
Do., pref.	25c	Sept. 15	Aug. 22
Weston, Geo., pref.	$1.25	Aug. 1	July 15
Western Grocers	75c	July 15	June 20
Do., pref.	$1.75	July 15	June 20
Willson Stat., pfd.	$1.25	July 15	June 30
Do.,	$1.25	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Zellers, com.	■20c	Aug. 1	July 15
Do., pref.	■37½c	Aug. 1	July 15

†Payable in U. S. funds.
‡Net payment after corporate inc. tax.
■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
▲Initial.

Week in Wheat

Prairie Wheat Acreage Estimates Reduced

Recent Calculations Suggest Figure of 17 Million Acres — Farmers Offer Wheat for Sale, Following Reduction of Pegged Price for July

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Repeated calculations by experts have so far failed to solve the problem of how much acreage was seeded to wheat in Western Canada this year. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, released, at Regina, figures to show that farmers had made claims for payment for a reduction of over 10 million acres in wheat seeding. From this it was suggested that total wheat acreage might be only 17 million acres. That is at least four million less than the average of estimates previously made.

One part of the explanation is that the base acreage of 1940 was probably considerably higher than the generally accepted figure of 27 million acres. Another is that farmers made their initial claims on basis of expectations of early May, when wet weather made it doubtful whether or not normal seeding operations could be completed. When they later found it possible to seed more wheat than they expected, they would have occasion to revise their claims for increased summer fallow.

This doubtless they will do in due course.

Crop Prospects Mixed

Crop prospects over the West as a whole are decidedly mixed. Most observers are inclined to think that very heavy yields are hardly likely to be experienced over any considerable area.

A general average yield for the whole West of 16 bushels per acre or better is still quite possible, however.

The wheat market has gained considerable strength since its weak spell last week, when trading in October wheat was authorized, subject to a minimum of 70 cents a bushel. At the same time the peg on the July option was reduced to the same figure. These steps were taken by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at the request of the Canadian Wheat Board. They were necessary because on Aug. 1, the Wheat Board initial price basis reverts to 70 cents a bushel from the present figure of 75½ cents. During the last 10 days of July it will be 76 cents on account of inclusion of farm storage charges in payments authorized to farmers.

* * *

Hope for Higher Price

Dropping of the peg on July wheat found a considerable quantity of farmers' wheat listed for sale if, as and when their commission agents could get for them a price higher than the Wheat Board basis. Much of this wheat has since been turned over to the Board but some farmers are still hopeful of beating the official price.

Actually this can still be done on the lower grades of wheat which, comparatively speaking, are selling on narrower price spreads than prevail in wheat board payments. The situation is most noticeable in No. 5 and No. 6 wheat. These grades under United States customs regulations are not considered suitable for milling. Consequently they enter that country at a small duty. As a result, they actually command a higher price than grades up to No. 2 northern. The total quantities available, however, are too small to be of much importance.

* * *

Mills Buying

Besides the lower grades, on which farmers could still beat the Wheat Board basis, there were some comparatively small quantities of wheat for sale by interests who had been carrying long lines, and desired to liquidate them when there appeared for a few days to be little chance of an improvement in prices. On the other hand there was a considerable increase in mill buying. Both flour customers and mills had been hesitant during recent weeks to acquire stocks at going prices, because they expected a lower price basis would become effective as soon as new crop wheat came to be traded in. With limited selling and increased buying it did not take long for prices to recover close to levels which prevailed before the peg for July wheat was lowered. A farmer who is sufficiently confident of harvesting his crop is now able to sell at least a portion of it in advance at considerably more than the basis which will be available to him from the Wheat Board. He will be taking a risk if he attempts to sell all of it, because he cannot know how rapidly, under the quota system of deliveries which will be in effect, he will be able to make delivery.

* * *

New Crop Bases

Observers are now calculating the possibility of a market basis during the new crop year which will encourage farmers to sell on the open market. Active demand for wheat must come mainly from Canadian mills, supplemented now, possibly, by some buying on account of Russia. Some strength may be derived in Winnipeg from spreading operations with Chicago. The wheat market there is now strong at levels which translated into Canadian currency and qualities would be near $1.25 per bushel on the Winnipeg market. But for the Winnipeg market to retain any considerable advances from present levels it would probably be necessary that farmers should again become a market factor, by retaining from sale, for some time, quantities of wheat which they will, under the quota system, be able to deliver to elevators.

War Wheat Situation Is Specially Reviewed

A review of Canadian wheat in wartime has just been published by James Richardson & Sons. The complete record it gives of market action and development of government policy through different channels makes it a valuable work of reference.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 218

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1941, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th June, 1941. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 20th June, 1941.

The Dominion Bank

Dividend No. 235

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1941. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of August, 1941, to shareholders of record of the 19th July, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 12th June, 141.

Anglo-Canadian Telephone Company

Preferred Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-eighths Per Cent (1⅜%) has been declared on the 5½% Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending July 31, 1941, payable August 1, 1941, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 15, 1941.

By Order of the Board,

GEOFFREY PURDY,
Secretary.

Montreal, July 5, 1941.

Anglo-Huronian Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Ten cents (10c) per share, in Canadian Funds, on the issued capital stock of the Company, has been declared payable July 31st, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business July 16th, 1941.

J. INGRAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto,
July 2nd, 1941.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF CANADA

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending June 30, 1941, payable July 15, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

J. WILSON BERRY,
General Manager.

For Sale
25 Premier Trust
A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto
EL. 5101

Wheat Prices

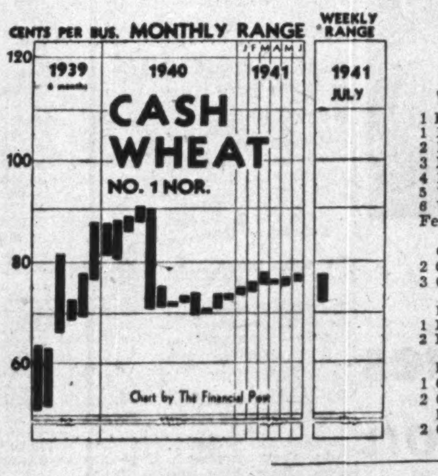

Chart by The Financial Post

Cash Quotations

Wheat	For Week July 7 High	For Week July 7 Low	Prev. Week High	Prev. Week Low
1 Hard	.77½	.71⅝	.77⅝	.77¼
1 Nor.	.77½	.71⅝	.77⅝	.77¼
2 Nor.	.75	.69⅛	.75	.74⅞
3 Nor.	.72	.66⅛	.72	.71¾
4 Nor	.70¾	.64⅞	.70¾	.70⅝
5 Wheat	.72⅝	.64⅝	.69½	.68½
6 Wheat	.71⅝	.63⅝	.67½	.67½
Feed	.65½	.59⅝	.65½	.65½
Oats:				
2 C. W.	.40¾	.39	.43⅝	.40⅞
3 C. W.	.39½	.37¾	.41⅝	.38⅞
Barley:				
1 Feed	.55¾	.52⅞	.54½	.51⅞
2 Feed	.54¾	.51⅞	.53½	.50⅞
Flax:				
1 C. W.	1.69	1.57	1.62¾	1.54¾
2 C. W.	1.65	1.54	1.60	1.52
Rye:				
2 C. W.	.56½	.55⅝	.58¼	.56⅞

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to July 7, 1941

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1940 High	Low		Open June 30	High for week	Low for week	Close July 7	Close year ago
		Wheat					
.81⅜	.71⅝	July	.77½	.77½	.71⅝	.74⅜	.71⅜
.77⅜	.73⅞	Oct.	.75¾	.77⅝	.73⅞	.76¾	.73⅝
.78⅝	.78	Dec.	.....	.78⅝	.78	.78¼	.74⅝
		Oats					
.41⅜	.29½	July	.40½	.40¾	.38½	.40⅝	.31¾
.36⅞	.30¾	Oct.	.35¾	.36¼	.35¼	.35⅝	.28½
.34⅞	.33	Dec.	.34⅝	.34½	.33⅝	.33¾	.27
		Barley					
.55⅞	.39⅞	July	.53	.55⅞	.52	.55⅝	.34⅜
.47⅝	.41⅞	Oct.	.45¾	.46⅝	.45⅝	.46⅝	.35½
.46	.44⅛	Dec.	.44¼	.44⅞	.44⅛	.44¾	.35½
		Flax					
1.92⅝	1.29½	July	1.58	1.70	1.56½	1.67¼	1.28
1.79¾	1.41¼	Oct.	1.52	1.53½	1.49¼	1.52½	1.30
1.52½	1.45¾	Dec.	1.51½	1.51¾	1.48	1.49¾	...
		Rye					
.64⅛	.47⅞	July	.57	.57⅛	.54⅝	.56¼	.44
.61⅝	.50⅛	Oct.	.56⅛	.56⅛	.53⅞	.55⅛	.43⅛
.58	.53¼	Dec.	.55	.55⅛	.53¼	.55⅛	.43½

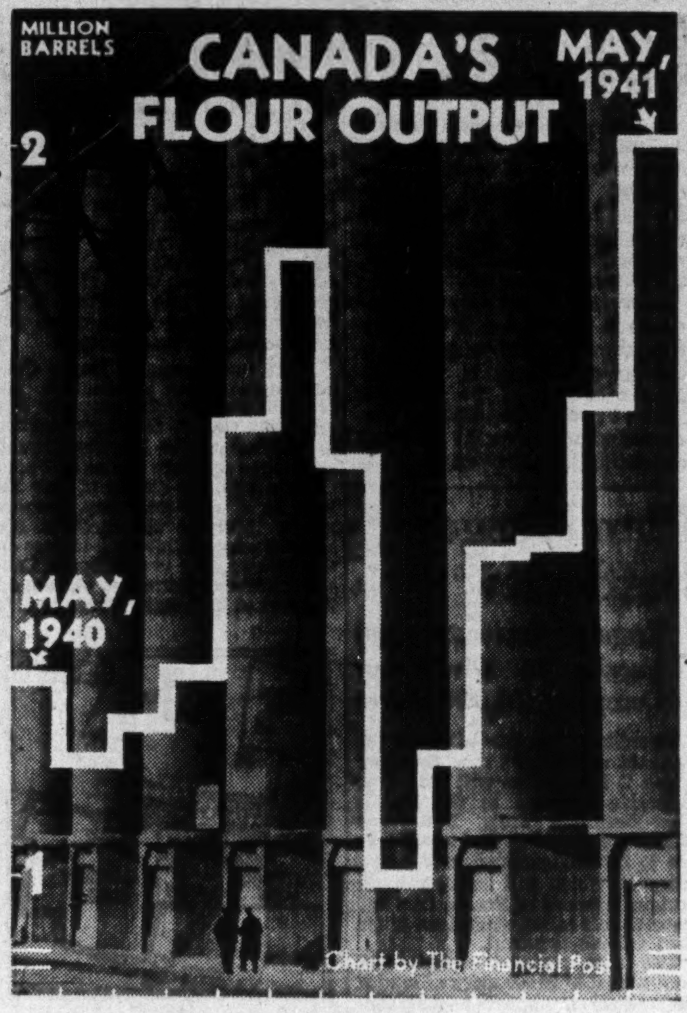

Chart by The Financial Post

Canada's Flour Output Now at Wartime Peak

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Flour production by Canadian mills in May reached the highest monthly total since Nov., 1928. Mills operated at 94.3% of capacity to produce 2.1 million bbls. in May, compared with 1.3 million bbls. in the same month last year. In Nov., 1928, output amounted to 53,393 more barrels than in May. Previous wartime high was established in Oct., 1939, when production was 13,151 bbls. less than latest record.

October and November are usually peak production months in the milling industry. The shift to May this year is directly attributable to high rate of export. In May exports amounted to 1.3 million bbls., highest export volume since Nov., 1929. In May, last year, there were 722,595 bbls. exported.

In the 10 months period ended May flour production totalled 15.3 million bbls., an increase of 6,346 barrels over the corresponding period of the previous year.

July Dividends are Keeping Total for Year High

Dividends paid, or scheduled for payment, by Canadian companies in the first seven months of 1941, as estimated by The Financial Post, are $1.6 million higher than for the corresponding period of last year. This may be considered a relatively favorable showing in the face of much heavier taxation.

July dividends are estimated at $26.8 millions compared with $27.7 millions in the corresponding month of 1940. Late declarations in June raised last month's total to $58.3 millions, reducing what appeared to be a heavy decline of about $10 millions to less than $250,000.

This month there are a number of extras and arrears payments being made. Out of 12 companies paying extras this month, seven are mines. The list includes: Bralorne, Cariboo Gold, Consolidated Mining & Smelting, Dominion Oilcloth, Guarantee Co. of North America, Harding Carpet, Hollinger, Lamaque, Modern Containers, Montreal City & District Savings, Preston East Dome and Wright Hargreaves.

Canadian Canners is paying a participating dividend of five cents a share on its two classes of preferred and Maritime Telephone has increased its rate of payment to 20 cents a share from 17½ cents.

Arrears are being reduced by Canadian Wirebound Boxes, Easy Washing Machine, Hamilton Cottons and Sherwin Williams. Jason Mines, Pend Oreille and Standard Radio are making initial payments this month.

Reduced payments for this month are announced by Canadian Industries on its A and B shares with $1.50 a share instead of $1.75. Intercolonial Coal is paying $2 a share in place of $3 and Trusts and Guarantee $1 instead of $2. Moneta Porcupine has cut its dividend of two cents a share from three cents and Sullivan to 2½ cents from three.

Monthly Dividends

	1941 $	1940 $
January	23,026,402	22,938,309
February	10,655,895	6,779,319
March	27,821,583	28,740,412
April	23,823,789	23,487,730
May	7,230,853	7,927,144
June	58,275,666	58,518,502
July	26,792,666	27,675,919
	177,626,854	176,067,335

Summary of June Payments

	1941 $	1940 $
Dividends	26,792,666	27,675,919
Bond interest	27,739,000	31,578,000
Total	54,531,666	59,253,919

Company:	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Acme Glove, pf.	3.25s	2	22,356
Agnew Surpass, pf.	1.75q	2	15,333
Alta. Wood Pres., pf.	1.75q	2	3,816
Algoma Steel, pfd.	2.50	1	52,387
Amer. Cyan., A, B	†.15q	1	392,754
Do., pref.	†.12½q	1	106,857
Assoc. Breweries, pf.	1.75q	2	12,492
Beatty Bros., 2nd p.	3.50s	2	23,786
Belding Cort.	1q	2	7,495
Do., pref.	1.75q	2	15,152
Bell Telephone	2q	15	1,650,238
Biltmore Hats	.15q	15	12,000
Brantford Cord. 1st p	.32½q	15	11,985
Brazilian Tr., pfd.	1.50q	2	5,901
B. C. Power, A	.50q	15	500,000
B. C. El. Pr. Gas, p.	1.50q	2	75,000
B. C. El. Rly., p.	2½%	15	174,000
B. C. Telephone, pf.	1.50q	1	15,000
Building Prod.	.17½q	2	84,592
Burlington Steel	.15q	2	21,000
Canada Bread, pref.	1.25q	2	15,625
Do., B pref.	.62½q	2	15,625
Canada Bud	.20s	10	30,000
Can. Nor. Power	■.25q	25	100,000
Do., pref.	■1.75q	15	96,250
Canada Packers	1q	2	200,000
Can. Breweries, pfd.	.75q	2	122,571
Can. Canners	.12½q	2	17,223
Do., 1st pref.	.25q	2	47,719
Do., participatnig	.05	2	9,543
Do., 2nd pref.	.15q	2	54,559
Do., participating	.05	2	18,186
Canadian Car, pref.	.44q	10	124,570
Can. Converters	.50	31	8,667
Can. Cottons	1q	2	27,155
Do., pref.	1.50q	2	54,922
Can. Fairbanks, pfd.	1.50q	15	16,893
Can. Gen. Electric	2q	1	377,690
Can. Industries, A, B.	1.50q	31	1,045,417
Do., pref.	1.75q	15	81,375
Can. Light & Pwr.	.50s	15	16,624
Can. Tube & Stl., pf.	1.50	15	22,500
Can. Wallpaper, A B	1	14	129,246
Can. West'ghouse	■.50q	1	273,000
Can. Wire. Box, A	.37½q	2	19,093
Do., arrears	.12½	2	6,364
Carnation Co., 1st p.	†1.25q	1	36,698
Cel. of Amer., pr. pf.	†1.75q	1	288,431
Coast Breweries	.03q	31	54,094
Comm. Alcohols, pf.	.10q	15	5,000
Cons. Bakeries	.15q	2	47,766
Consumers' Gas	2q	2	291,104
Dominion Coal, pf.	.38q	2	86,012
Dom. Foundries, c.	.25q	2	88,594
Dom. Glass	■1.25q	2	53,125
Do., pref.	■1.75q	2	45,500
Dom. Oilcloth	.30q	31	210,000
Do., extra	.10	31	70,000
Dom. Textile	1.25q	2	337,500
Do., pref.	1.75q	15	33,960
Eastern Steel, pfd.	.25q	2	4,500
Easy Washing, pfd.	.17½q	2	1,125
Do., arrears	.17½	2	1,125
Fanny Farmer	†.37½	1	136,894
Fernie Brew., A	.60a	2	19,651
Do., extra	.15	2	4,912
Foundation Co.	.25q	18	21,150
Gatineau Pwr., 5½% p.	1.38q	1	48,300
Do., 5% pref.	1.25q	1	152,450
Goderich Elevator	.25s	2	21,001
Goodyear Tire	.63q	2	162,073
Do., pref.	.62½q	2	74,425
Gould Pumps, pfd.	†2	1	14,950
Gt. Lakes Pap., A, B, p.	.25	3	50,000
Gt. Lakes Pwr., pfd.	1.75q	15	13,125
Gt. West Saddlery, pf.	.75	3	5,244
Do., 2nd pref.	.75	3	868
Greening Wire	.15q	2	28,500
Ham. Cotton, pref.	.50q	2	9,152
Do., arrears	.25	2	4,576
Harding Carpet	.10s	2	17,413
Do., extra	.05	2	8,706
Highland Dairy, pf.	2.50	30	3,637
Hinde & Dauch	.12½q	2	37,491
Honey Dew	.50q	2	10,322
Hudson's Bay, pfd.	2½%s	1	170,000
Intercol. Coal	2	2	20,000
Do., pref.	4s	2	7,932
Inter. Bronze	.37½q	15	37,500
Do., pref.	.37½q	15	37,500
Inter. Milling, pf.	†1.25q	15	69,216
Inter. Power, pref.	1.75q	2	140,000
Jam. Pub. Service	.17q	2	22,950
Do., pref.	1.75q	2	13,125
Lang, J. A.	.17½q	2	17,500
Maritime Tel. & Tel.	.20q	15	77,062
Do., pref.	.17½q	15	26,250
Mod. Containers	.20q	2	5,000
Do., extra	.10	2	2,500
Do., pref.	1.37½q	2	4,125
Montreal Power	.38q	31	1,705,830
Montreal Telegraph	‡.43	15	21,500
Moore Corp.	.55½q	2	230,911
Do., pref., A, B	†1.75q	2	55,555
Murphy Paint	.20q	1	13,760
Do., pref.	1.37½q	1	5,500
Nat. Breweries	.50q	2	360,686
Do., pref.	.44q	2	48,840
Nat'l. Grocers, pf.	.37½cq	1	55,418
Nat. Steel Car	.50q	15	87,750
N. B. Telephone	.13q	15	82,837
North. Ont. Pwr.	.20	25	48,006
Do., pref.	1.50q	25	37,474
N. S. Lt. & Pr., c.	1.50q	2	51,784
Ogilvie Flour, c.	.25q	2	150,000
Ont. Silknit, pref.	1	15	10,000
Ottawa L. H. Pr.	.15q	1	20,991
Do., pref.	1.25q	1	21,250
Pacific Coyle	.03	15	13,203
Page-Hersey Tubes	1.25q	1	217,845
Porto Rico Pr., pfd.	1.75q	2	17,500
Power Corp., pref.	1.50q	15	75,000
Do., 2nd pref.	.75q	15	75,000
Price Bros., pref.	1.37½q	1	86,409
Provincial Paper, p.	1.75q	2	61,250
Remington Rand	†.20q	1	348,607
Do., pref.	†1.12½q	1	208,047
Riverside Silk, A	.50q	2	15,000
Sher. Williams, pf.	1.75q	2	60,550
Do., arrears	1.75	2	60,550
Smith, H., Paper, p.	1.50q	15	107,554
South. Can. Power, p.	1.50q	15	106,333
St. J. Drydock, pf.	1.37½q	2	4,761
St. Law. Corp. A pfd.	■.25q	15	73,329
St. Law. Paper, pfd.	■.50q	15	69,900
Stand. Chemical	.75	30	27,957
Standard Fuel, pfd.	1q	1	11,860
Stand. Radio, A, B	*.10	10	21,500
Stedman Bros.	.15q	2	13,500
Do., pref.	.75q	2	4,500
Supersilk Hosiery, p.	2.50s	2	12,307
Tamblyn, G.	.20q	2	22,400
Do., pref.	.62½q	2	3,750
Tip Top Tailors	.15q	2	18,000
Do., pref.	1.75q	2	17,717
Tuckett Tobacco, p.	1.75q	15	35,000
United Fuel, pfd.	.75q	2	67,500
Viau, pref.	1.25q	2	11,825
Wabasso Cotton	.50q	2	34,951
West Koot. Pr., pfd.	1.75q	2	8,750
Western Grocers	.75q	15	12,706
Do., pref.	1.75q	15	20,899
Weston, Geo., c.	.20q	1	80,884
Willson Stat., pfd.	1.25q	15	5,000
Wilsil	.25q	1	33,925
Total			14,356,846
Mining Companies			
Anglo-Huronian	.10	31	150,000
Bralorne Mines	.20q	15	249,400
Do., extra	.10	15	124,700
Broulan Porc.	.03q	24	80,820
Cariboo Gold	.04q	2	53,332
Do., extra	.02	2	26,666
Cons. Smelters	.50s	15	1,638,165
Do. extra	.75	15	2,457,247
Dome Mines	■.50q	21	973,334
Hollinger Cons.	.05	15	246,000
Do., extra	.05	15	246,000
Jason Mines	■*.02	15	59,980
Kootenay Belle	.02q	22	13,504
Lamaque Gold	.10q	1	300,000
Do., extra	.15	1	450,000
Moneta Porc. M.	■.02q	15	50,877
Naybob Gold	.01	15	45,703
O'Brien Gold	.05	31	162,500
Pend Oreille	†*.06	28	97,938
Pioneer Gold	.10q	2	175,175
Premier Gold	.03q	15	150,000
Preston E. Dome	.05q	15	150,000
Do., extra	.02½	15	75,000
Sheep Creek G.	.04q	15	75,000
Sigma Mines	■.30	15	300,000
Silbak Premier	.04	25	100,000
Sullivan Cons.	.02½	15	100,000
Teck Hughes	■.10q	1	480,714
Wr.-Hargreaves	.10q	2	550,000
Do., extra	.05	2	275,000
Total			9,857,055
Oil Companies			
Brit. Amer. Oil	.25q	2	693,160
Canadian Oil, pref.	2q	1	40,000
Four Star Pete	.01	18	10,000
McColl-Fron., pref.	1.50q	15	113,638
McManus Pete., p.	.30s	3	3,733
North Star Oil, pf.	.08¾q	2	17,500
Royal Crest Pete.	.01	15	9,500
Supertest Pete., ord.	.50s	2	42,500
Do., com.	.50s	2	12,500
Do., pref. B	.75s	2	6,000
Total			950,531
Financial			
Bk. of N. Scotia	3q	2	360,000
Brit. Mtge. Trust	4s	2	40,000
Brockville Mtge.	.62½q	2	6,250
Canada Life	5q	2	50,000
Can. Perm. Mtge.	2q	2	150,000
Canada Trust	3s	2	30,000
Can. For. Invest., pf.	■2q	1	15,732
Can. Gen. Invest.	.12½q	*15	75,073
Central Can. Loan	2q	2	50,000
Chartered Trust	1q	2	10,000
East Can. Savings	1.50q	2	11,250
Eastern Trust	2q	2	20,000
Excelsior Life	4%s	2	6,600
General Trust, pfd.	1.25q	15	13,750
Gt. West Life	3.75q	2	37,500
Guar. of N. Amer.	1.50q	15	9,138
Do., extra	2.50	15	15,230
Guelph & Ont. Inv.	1.50s	2	28,956
Guelph Trust	1.25s	2	7,562
Guaranty Trust	1.25q	15	3,750
Halifax Fire	.50s	2	100,000
Huron & E. Mtge.	1¾q	2	50,000
Indust. Mtge. & Tr.	1s	2	12,700
Invest. Found., pfd.	.75q	15	21,879
Lambton Loan	1s	2	15,795
Landed Banking	1q	2	10,000
Manufacturers Life	6s	2	90,000
Midland Loan	.40s	2	14,400
Monarch Life	6%s	2	12,088
Mtl. C. & D. Sav.	3q	2	60,000
Do., extra	1	2	20,000
National Trust	2q	2	60,000
Nor. Can. Mtge., pf.	■.25	1	3,244
Ont. Loan & Deb.	1.25q	2	50,000
Real Estate Loan	1s	2	5,000
Sterling Trusts	1.50s	2	12,000
Sun Life Assur.	3.75q	1	75,000
Tor. Gen. Trusts	1q	2	30,000
Toronto Mortgage	1.25q	1	24,662
Trusts & Guar.	1s	2	12,675
West. Assur., p.	1.20s	2	18,000
Total			1,628,234
Grand Total			26,792,666

q—Quarterly. s—Semi-annually. a—Annually.
†Payable in U. S. funds.
■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
*Initial.
‡Net payment after corporate inc. tax.

Victory Loan List Adds Large Orders

Since publication of last week's list of those subscribing $500,000 and over to the Victory Loan, The Financial Post has received notice of two increases in subscriptions published, two additions to the list. The Confederation Life Association added $1 million to its subscription, raising the total to $5 millions. Canada and Dominion Sugar raised its original $1.5 million to $1.7 million. Massey-Harris Ltd. is added to the list with a $1 million order and Royal Trust Co., also for $1 million.

Commodities

Expected Curb Steadies Prices

Markets Firm But Show Smaller Tendency to Advance

While the situation in various commodities continues tight, prices have lost much of their recent buoyancy. Reason is the increasing belief that government controls in both Canada and the United States will prevent runaway markets. This has discouraged speculation in various quarters.

Evidence of government intentions has been seen in the United States in both hides and rubber. This so far has not extended to farm products but rather to industrial commodities.

Raw silk was a shade easier, as in some quarters it was hoped the eastern situation would improve.

Cotton was higher on news that the United States crop outlook was poor. American manufacturers were reported to be holding back goods evidently in anticipation of a stronger market.

Livestock markets were steady to firm with cattle holding at the previous week's levels. Hogs were slightly higher under the demand for bacon for the United Kingdom.

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$9.25	$9.25	9.50
Hogs	14.25	14.10	11.15
Copper, lb.	.12	.12	.11½
Cotton, lb.	.1545	.1533	.1091
Rubber, lb.	.2175	.22	.2062
Silk, lb.	3.00½	3.04½	2.56½
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0345	.0350	.0270
Wheat, Man. (bu.)	.74⅜	.77⅜	.71⅜
Coffee, lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.05¼
Hides	.15	.15	.12⅛
Weekly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.)	90.4	89.8	81.6
Do., Wood, Gundy	73.8	73.0	65.3
U. S. Labor	87.7	87.2	77.1
Dow Jones (future)	72.36	73.57	51.98
Fishers	94.3	95.1	82.2
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (May)*	109.4	108.6	104.9
W'sale (Apr.)	86.6	85.9	83.1
U. S. (Mar.)	81.5	80.6	78.4
Gt. Brit. (Dec.)	148.6	146.9	102.8

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. *Base 1935-39=100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle—Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York. Silk—Crack db., 13-15 New York. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York. Wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis. Hides—No. 1 packer light.

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Week in Mining

D. B. S. Survey Reflects Great Smelting Activity

Metal Output Not Published But Capital Employed, Workers, Supplies Used and Value Added by Smelting All Show Gains

"The scientific planning and high efficiency with which the Canadian non-ferrous smelting and refining industry were developed during recent years is now being reflected in the Dominion's great and increasing contribution of refined metals so necessary for manufacture of war supplies and equipment," states the just issued 1940 Dominion Bureau of Statistics survey of Canada's non-ferrous smelting and refining industry.

While no details are given on actual production results due to wartime restrictions, 1940 shows increases in a number of items directly reflecting present increased activity. Capital employed increased from $192 millions in 1939 to $235 millions in 1940. Workers increased from 11,360 to 11,908. Supplies used were up from $15.9 millions to $19.5 millions while value added by the industry rose from $80 millions to no less than $98 millions in 1940.

Custom Business Gains

Reflecting the present trend to treatment of a larger quantity of ores and concentrates on a custom basis, cost of ores, concentrates and other material treated during 1940 amounted to $174 millions, nearly $20 millions higher than in 1939.

The survey shows the non-ferrous smelting and refining industry now using a total of 421,974 h.p. with a total of 33,809 h.p. in reserve. By far the bulk of this power is generated by hydro-electric means.

* * *

Wt. Harg. Prospecting

C. Foster Rice, Wright-Hargreaves engineer, spent some days in the Rice Lake area of Manitoba this week and is now on his way east visiting a number of properties en route. Wright-Hargreaves has a small crew prospecting and sampling likely-looking properties, recent work being on the Moose property, 5½ miles southeast of San Antonio.

Pamon Gold Mines at Beaver Lake is now shipping ore to Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting by barge across Beaver Lake. The barge carries a 25-ton load and on the Flin Flon side of the lake is loaded into box car for conveyance to the mill. The transport end of the work is under contract by Wm. Leask, the mine being operated by Oswald and Wilbur McDonald. It is expected to haul 50 tons of ore a day, grade running about 1.7 oz. gold per ton.

* * *

Double Price Structure

From New York comes a report that United States Government officials are studying a copper price subsidy plan designed to encourage new production. Such a step might be forced by the growing needs of the defense programme and of industry which it is estimated will consume more copper than is at present being produced in the United States and Latin American mines.

Of interest to Canadians is the report that a double price ceiling would be established—one price of 12 cents (U. S.) for old metal and a new, higher price for new metal. In Canada all metal is being sold at a fixed price of approximately 10 cents a pound. If a second price equivalent to say the 12 cents a pound United States price could be established in Canada, opening up of new properties might be encouraged. There are numerous properties in Canada that might be placed in production, given a better price for copper. Among these are Nickel Offsets, Denison Nickel, Sudbury Basin, and Ontario Nickel. While most of these look on nickel as their chief metal, copper is also present in important quantities.

A two-price metal structure in Canada might help us solve our own problems.

* * *

Bralorne in East

Canbrae Exploration Co.—subsidiary of Bralorne Mines—has taken an option on a large parcel of ground in Ontario's Missanabie area, adjoining Renabie Mines, which is being developed by Macassa Mines.

Preliminary exploration is stated to be already under way on the Canbrae ground with more detailed work to be carried out later in the year. Some surface showings are stated to have been uncovered, but trenching has not yet been done to determine extent of these showings.

Canbrae is reported to either own or to have under option a total of 67 claims extending along the contact zone of the greenstone-granite contact a distance of four miles.

Cariboo G. Q. Profit Higher

Earnings 6.7 Cents in 1st Quarter Against 5.6 Cents Year Before

Net profits of $89,337 equal to 6.7 cents a share were realized by Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. in the first three months of its fiscal year ended April 30, 1941. This compared with $74,593 or 5.6 cents a share in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Operating profit amounted to $176,016 for the latest quarter against $140,259 for the first quarter of the 1939-40 fiscal year. This profit was achieved on production of $449,411 after mineral tax and mint charges in the current fiscal year against $344,912 on the same basis the previous fiscal period.

Four Months' Production

Production for the first four months of the current fiscal year ended May 31, 1941, amounted to $618,887 and was obtained from the milling of 42,396 tons of ore for an average recovery of $14.60 a ton. In the corresponding period the previous year, recovery was $493,685 from 34,860 tons of ore, an average of $14.16 a ton.

On the 15-main level it has been found that the new B.C. vein has been cut off by faulting in both faces after a length of 50 ft. had been developed averaging 0.51 oz. gold across an average width of 4 ft. Diamond drilling and crosscutting are now being carried on in effort to relocate the vein. In the meantime metallurgical tests are being carried on with the ore to determine the best method of treatment. Retimbering of the B.C. shaft has been completed and sinking operations are now under way.

In the Butts ore zone, the raise to the old Butts tunnel reached its objective before the end of April, permitting the extension of the air line over the surface to the B.C. shaft.

No. 3 shaft has been completed to the 1,900-ft. horizon in the Sanders zone and exploration of the two new levels at 1,800 and 1,900 ft. is to be commenced.

Jason's Output Sets New High

A new record for monthly production was set by Jason Mines in June with a total of $69,332 recovered. This brought recovery for the June quarter to $202,538 or an average of over $67,500 a month. In the preceding quarter, $181,560 was recovered.

Average recovery showed an increase to $16.99 a ton in the June quarter from $15.24 in the March quarter and $16.83 in the last quarter of 1940. In the first full year of production, $780,868 was recovered with average recovery amounting to $16.74 per ton.

Plan Merger Battleview

Franco Interests and Pacalta to Give New Company 70,000 Acres

Vermilion Consolidated Oils is the name of a proposed new company which it is expected will take over extensive interests in the Battleview-Vermilion area. Battleview Oils, Vermilion Oils and Apex Oils are to be amalgamated in the new company which will also take over certain interests of Franco Oils and Pacalta Oils in the same area if the deal secures approval.

The new company—which will hold a total of 70,000 acres of land if the merger is approved—will control almost all of the good and proved areas of the Battleview-Vermilion field, it is stated.

Capitalization 4 Million Shares

Authorized capital of the new company would be 4 million shares, no par value. The new company is to assume all assets and liabilities of Battle View Oils, in return for 400,000 shares, and Apex Oils, for 300,000 shares. In addition, it would acquire certain leases of Pacalta Oils, including Pacalta No. 1 well, in return for 100,000 shares; and certain properties of Franco Oils, for 400,000 shares. Franco Oils agrees to take up stock in the new company at 50 cents per share to provide funds for settlement of the amalgamating companies' liabilities, and has deposited $50,000 in trust for this purpose.

Franco Oils Ltd. has also agreed to lend the new company $100,000 to be used for drilling. The loan would bear interest at 6%, and be repayable in two years with the right of renewal for a further two years. Franco may at any time take stock in the new company at 50 cents per share in settlement of the loan.

Voting Trust Provided

For a period of ten years from June 15, 1941 (the date of the agreement), voting rights of the new company's stock are to be vested in the Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada and William R. Sweeny as voting trustees.

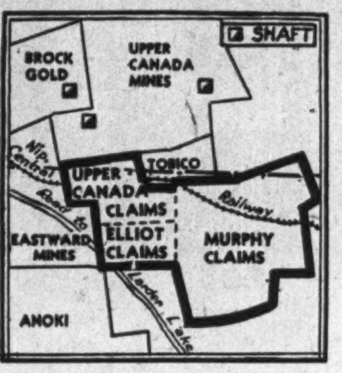
The Battle View, Vermilion and Apex companies would surrender their charters upon the agreement becoming effective.

Special general meetings of shareholders of Battle View Oils Ltd. and Vermilion Oils Ltd. will be held in Toronto on July 14, 1941, to ratify the agreement.

Upper Canada Takes Share In New East Kirkland Test

Plans for an interesting new test in east Kirkland are now in hand with the announcement that Upper Canada Mines will assist in financing a consolidation of claims including the old Murphy property which saw considerable development years ago. Work at Murphy previously ran into a difficult faulting problem and funds were not forthcoming for its solution.

Since the success of Upper Canada Mines, new possibilities are seen for the Murphy property and adjoining claims. It is now planned to consolidate the Murphy ground with three southern claims of Upper Canada and two claims of Bob Elliott in a new company, Donore Mines. Murphy shareholders are holding a special meeting to pass on the deal on July 14 and Upper Canada shareholders are also passing on the deal at their annual meeting.



Under the proposed set-up, Donore Mines, the new company, will have an authorized capital of 2.5 million shares. The 1.1 million shares issued for properties will all be free shares and will be issued as follows: Murphy Mines, 500,000 shares (or one new for eight old); Upper Canada Mines, 350,000 shares for three claims; and Robert Elliott, 250,000 shares for two Elliott (formerly Anoki) claims.

Mr. Brown's Statement

R. R. Brown, president of both Upper Canada Mines and Murphy Mines, states as follows concerning the proposed new deal in a report to Murphy shareholders:

"On the Upper Canada properties, being taken over, is an important structure with gold showings. The two Elliott claims are crossed by the Upper Canada ore zone and have had considerable diamond drilling with holes showing commercial gold values over stoping widths. In relation to the Upper Canada and Murphy, these two claims occupy a most important key position.

"The Upper Canada engineers expect they will not encounter on their claims the heavily faulted conditions which so materially interfered with our success.

"So when it was proposed to add our properties to these other two properties, and in addition to supply the new company with the special knowledge, as to conditions, possessed by the Upper Canada engineering staff, as well as the assistance of the Upper Canada staff in its operations, and of Upper Canada itself in its financing, our directors felt that this was a proposition entitled to the favorable consideration of our shareholders."

No details have yet been made public on any of the proposed financing arrangements between Upper Canada and the proposed new company. As shares to be issued for properties are not subject to pool, however, it appears that finances will be entirely by Upper Canada and other private interests.

Expect Alberta Appeal From Royalty Ruling

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—Recent Alberta Supreme Court judgment against the Provincial Government in a test of its oil and petroleum royalties rights probably will be appealed in an early action to be started by the Government, it has been learned.

Mr. Justice O'Connor recently ruled against the province in a test case to determine the province's right to oil and petroleum royalties in lands granted by the Dominion prior to the natural resources transfer agreement of Dec., 1929.

500,000 Acres Affected

The far-reaching judgment is said to affect about 500,000 acres of lands granted to persons and corporations in past years.

The test was brought by Majestic Mines, Ltd., after the province had demanded royalties on about 7,000 barrels of oil produced by the company on its holdings in southern Alberta. The company argued it had exclusive right to the royalties because of terms of special patents issued by the Federal Government in 1908.

Not Entitled to Royalty

In ruling the lands were not subject to royalty on petroleum, Mr. Justice O'Connor said he reached this conclusion "on the principle that if the grantor wishes to reserve any rights over the land granted he must do so expressly." His judgment then added that the province was not entitled to the petroleum rights or to any royalty.

Chesterville Net Down Last Quarter

Production Rate Slightly Lower in Latest Quarter Completed

Earnings of Chesterville Larder Lake Gold Mining Co. moved slightly lower in the three months ended June 15, 1941, compared with the three months immediately preceding. Profit for the period, after all charges except taxes, were $100,790 equal to 5.9 cents a share against $145,617 or 8.5 cents a share in the three months ended Mar. 15, 1941. Taxes were $24,500 in the March quarter but are not available for the latest period.

Lower production was the chief cause for the decline in profits the latest quarter. Output was $336,205 from 64,541 tons of ore for an average recovery of $5.21 a ton against $379,824 from 58,359 tons of ore for an average recovery of $6.51 a ton in the three months ended Mar. 15, 1941.

An average of 702 tons of ore was treated in the June quarter against 648 tons in the previous quarter.

KAYRAND EXTENDS ZONE

Additional length is reported to have been added to the tungsten zone being developed by Kayrand Mining and Development Co. on its property in Dalquier twp., Que. The main pit has now a length of 68 ft. The best showings of scheelite were obtained in the northeast extension of the pit.

Upper Canada Net Triples

Earnings 16.9 Cents a Share Versus 5.8 Cents Previous Seven Months

Highlights of the annual report of Upper Canada Mines for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1941, are as follows:

Net profit of $500,906 or 16.9 cents a share against $172,601 or 5.8 cents preceding seven months.

Commencement of a new No. 2 shaft 2,900 ft. west of No. 1 shaft following favorable drilling results.

Decision to participate in financing a new company to take over three southern Upper Canada claims and other property.

Opening of two new levels at 875 and 1,000 ft. following shaft deepening.

Production of $1,206,074 in the fiscal year ended April 30, 1941, was secured from milling 70,998 tons of ore for an average recovery of $16.99 a ton. In the previous year $818,753 was recovered.

From May 1, 1940, to April 30, 1941, 1,788.5 ft. of new ore was opened up averaging $18.33 stoping grade across an average width of 4.2 ft. at $35 gold. All this ore was opened up in the "H" zone although some work was done on the "M" and "Q" zones. Below the 625-ft. level, it has been decided to drive east to the "M" zone ore body only on alternate levels. In 321 ft. of lateral work in the "H" zone at the 1,000-ft. level, 148 ft. of ore has been opened up averaging $13.88 over 4.8 ft. at $35 gold.

Driving to the west shaft location is being carried on at the 375-ft. level. This drive which had 2,500 ft. to go was out 2,100 ft. at April 30.

Income and Surlus Account

	Year ended Apr. 30 1941 $	7 Mos. ended Apr. 30 1940 $
Bullion production	1,206,074	501,518
Less: Marketing	14,397	6,861
Net production	1,191,677	494,657
Less: Exploration	31,578	8,405
Development	131,510	81,584
Mining	205,470	90,783
Milling	70,060	40,159
Mill rental	......	500
Gen. mine expense	34,398	17,857
Admin. & H. O. exp.	27,905	15,969
Interest on loan	......	1,981
Net oper. profit	690,756	237,419
Add: Non-oper, rev.	860	......
Total net income	691,616	237,419
Less: Depreciation	41,254	20,654
Development w/o	40,377	23,553
Shaft sinking w/o	12,579	4,611
Taxes	96,500	16,000
Net profits	500,906	172,601
Less: Dividends	385,191	......
Surplus for period	115,715	172,601
Add: Prev. surplus	254,239	81,638
Less: Excess prof. adj.	10,040	......
Surplus forward	359,914	254,239
Earnings per Share & Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.169	$0.058
Paid	0.13	nil
Working capital	175,268	85,576

McLellan Shaft Down 250 Feet on July 4

Sinking of the shaft at McLellan Gold Mines had reached a depth of 250 ft. on July 4 with 35 ft. of advance made in the last week, a rate of 7 ft. a day.

At the present rate of sinking it is expected that the shaft will be completed to 335 ft. with the sump cut about the end of the month. Crosscutting on levels at 150 and 300 ft. will likely start early in August.

Week in Oils

Oil Output Ahead

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Alberta's crude oil and natural gasoline production continued to climb ahead of the 1940 record during May and June. Preliminary estimates by The Financial Post indicate that, at the end of the first half of the year, 1941 production stood more than 1,182,000 bbls. ahead of the first six months of 1940, while revenue from sales in the same period stood nearly $1,700,000 ahead of the comparable 1940 period.

That is the bright side of the Alberta oil picture. The dark side lies ahead.

Unless immediate steps are taken to increase drilling in Turner Valley and other fields and thus provide for the normal decline in productivity of present wells, it is unlikely that Alberta oil production during the final six months of the year will equal the yield of the final half of 1940.

* * *

May Figure Higher

Government figures just released show that oil production May, 1941, totalled 827,102 bbls. compared with only 657,918 bbls. in the same month last year. Value of sales in May was $1,042,364.

For the five month period, January 1 to May 31, Alberta's 1941 production stood at 3.9 million bbls., with sales bringing a revenue of slightly over $5 millions. Comparable figures for 1940 show production of 2.9 million bbls., sales of $3.5 millions.

June production totalled about 800,600 bbls., compared with 637,973 bbls. in this month last year, according to a preliminary estimate by The Post.

* * *

July Quota 806,000 Bbls.

July production allotment for Turner Valley limestone oil wells, naphtha wells and shallow oil wells has been set by the Conservation Board at 806,000 bbls. Assuming that actual production from these sources will approximate this figure, and allowing for natural gasoline production from Turner Valley and crude oil yield from other fields equal to the yield in June, Alberta's July production will total around 830,000 bbls. Total production in July, 1940, was 853,910 bbls., indicating that for the first time in 1941, production this month will drop below the yield in the corresponding period of last year.

* * *

Two Good New Wells

The next allowable schedule will show at least two more north extension wells in the big well bracket. Recently completed north ventures Home Millarville No. 7 and Royalite No. 47, were definitely in the better-than-average-well class this week, following completion of acid treatment. Both wells, completed with comparatively small initial oil flows, showed wide open flush yields of about 100 bbls. hourly following a series of light acid treatments. Early this week, Home 7 was being produced through the tubing under light back pressure, with a yield of about 60 bbls. hourly, or over 1,400 bbls. daily. Royalite 47 was being produced through the tubing under strong back pressure at just over 500 bbls. per day, with gas-oil ratio reported at 1,398 cu. ft. per bbl.

* * *

Test Lethbridge Well

The Lethbridge Pete. No. 1 well, southeast of the City of Lethbridge, is now on production test from the Madison limestone, with strong hopes held that commercial crude oil production will be developed. Last week production string of casing was run and cemented to the top of the lime, shutting off water from higher formations. At the week end cement was drilled out. During the week end an initial wash treatment of five gallons of acid was applied, and subsequent bailing test showed recovery of about one barrel of oil hourly, with no evidence of water. Heavier acid treatments were to be applied during this week. The hole is bottomed 9 ft. in the lime at 4,153 ft., with about 5½ ft. of porous oil-bearing formation showing.

Pend Oreille's Net Up Sharply

$200,000 Balance of Bond Issue Retired From Current Earnings

Profits were close to double for Pend Oreille Mines & Metals Co. in the fiscal year ended April 30, 1941, with net amounting to $72,442 against $44,562 the previous fiscal year. Earnings work out at 4.4 cents a share against 2.7 cents.

Operating earnings were over $80,000 higher at $270,748 and allowed retirement of the $200,000 balance of the company's bond issue which had originally amounted to $300,000. In spite of repayments on the bond issue, working capital rose from $159,699 to $188,988.

Metal prices improved during the year, lead averaging 5.187 cents a pound and zinc averaging 6.862 cents, both at St. Louis. A total of 233,339 tons of ore was milled during the year with 18,851 tons of concentrates shipped containing 4,645,870 lb. lead and 19,625,300 lb. zinc.

An initial dividend of 6 cents a share has been declared payable July 28 to shareholders of record June 27.

Income and Surplus Account

Years Ended April 30

	1941 $	1940 $
Net receipts—ore sales	770,232	706,940
Other income	45,431	35,695
	815,663	742,635
Expenses:		
Mining	484,290	295,899
Diamond drilling		22,020
Milling		115,765
Other oper. costs		55,223
Taxes & gen. exp.	60,625	66,385
Oper. profit	270,748	187,343
Less: Depreciation	85,238	80,298
Depletion	88,460	54,270
Income tax	24,607	8,213
Net profit & surplus	72,443	44,562
Add: Prev. surplus*	88,952	44,390
Surplus forward*	161,395	88,952
*Not including capital surplus.		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.044	$0.027
None paid.		
No. of Shs. Outstand.	1,632,308	1,632,308
Working Capital		
Current assets	247,856	212,242
Current liabilities	58,868	52,543
Working capital	188,988	159,699

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MONTREAL'S FINEST RESIDENTIAL THOROUGHFARE

Excitement Runs High in Barraute

New Quebec Field Staked Solidly For Ten Miles

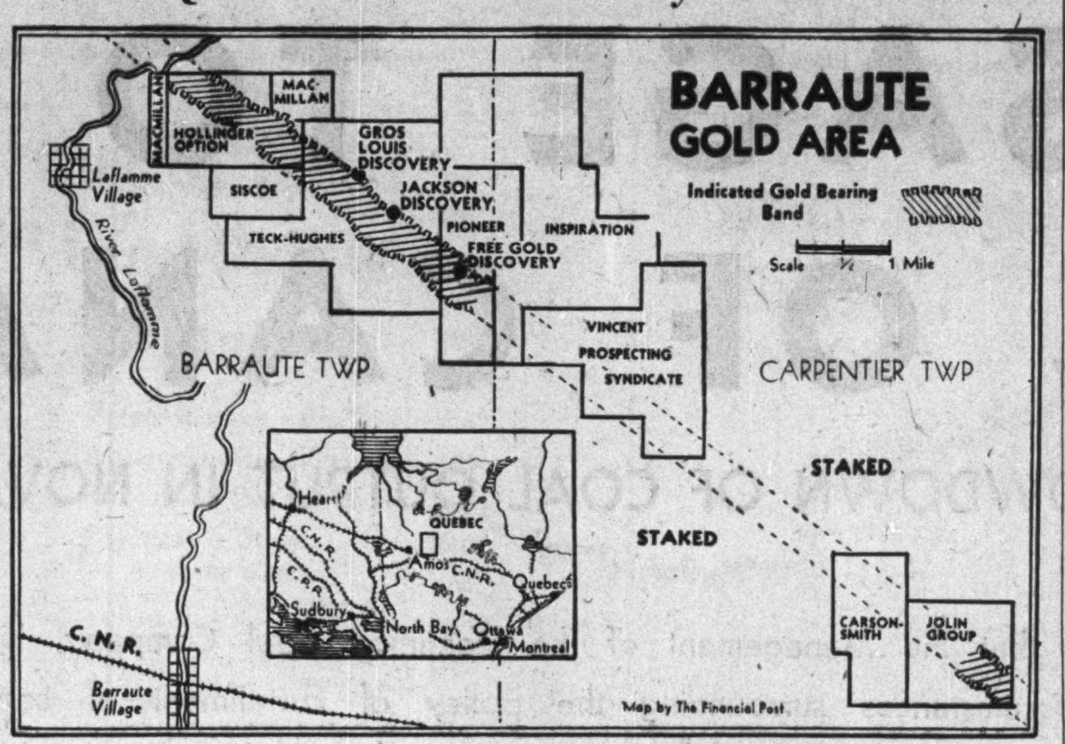
By GORDON M. GRANT
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

With more claims staked than in any other "gold rush" the last year, Quebec's Barraute-Carpentier field is taking on still greater interest. Diamond drilling started on the Hollinger group last Monday and if negotiations for drilling the Jolin group far to the southwest are successfully concluded, drills will soon be working over a length of 10 miles.

Although staking is still continuing—Rosario Roux, the hard-working Amos recorder, has about 10,000 acres taken up in Barraute twp. and 15,000 acres for Carpentier twp. so far—much of the valuable "close in" ground has been staked solid and bargaining for properties and planning development programmes is becoming more the order of the day.

Many big companies have already secured acreage, with Dome Exploration, Noranda Mines, Consolidated Smelters and Moneta Porcupine reported among more recent arrivals interested in securing acreage.

Teck-Hughes was in on the "ground floor" before other large operators arrived and consequently has its development programme the farthest advanced. Teck is now drilling the Gros-Louis find on its property, known as the Jackson group. Besides the Gros-Louis find—which has a length of 170 ft.—there is also the Jackson discovery on this property. Both finds may be located on the accompanying map. The Gros-Louis surface showing is stated to have returned values of 2 oz. gold over 3½ ft. With close to two miles on strike, Teck-Hughes has a large area to explore.



Map by The Financial Post

Other Big Operators

Besides Teck-Tughes Gold Mines, Hollinger, Siscoe, Pioneer and Inspiration Mining and Development Co. are other big companies which are known to have retained ground. Work on the Hollinger ground—staked by Fred Thompson—was delayed by a dispute over two claims, but this has been ironed out so that drilling could be commenced. As can be seen from the accompanying map, Hollinger is favorably located on strike, and, geologically speaking is regarded as having a good bet.

The strike of the area has been drawn in on the map from data available which is necessarily incomplete. Limited indications, however, show this definite northwest-southeast strike. To the southeast of the Teck property, Pioneer Gold Mines has made a deal on the Partanen-Vincent ground, forming Barrentier Mining Co. to carry on exploration. Only a small capitalization of 40,000 shares is involved in Barrentier but a larger company is to be formed if the property responds to development. A find of free gold has been made on the Barrentier property and this was one of the factors which interested Pioneer in securing the ground. Pioneer is now busy cutting a road into the property.

Inspiration and Vincent

Next property to the southeast on strike is that of Inspiration Mining and Development Co., one of the first operators in the field. Bralorne Mines is understood to be negotiating with Inspiration Mining and Development for a large block of these claims located on strike.

Next to the Inspiration ground is the large property of the Vincent Prospecting Syndicate acquired from Norman Vincent and Glen Wilton of Toronto. This ground covers projected strike for a considerable distance and several offers have been received for development from various mining companies, officials report.

While details of individual holders are not available, it is known that ground has been staked solid right down to the Jolin group which it is understood will be drilled by Inspiration Mining and Development.

Has Promising Structure

"North of the tracks" has always been a hoodoo for mining men. Cadillac, Malartic, and Siscoe-Lamaque are all located south of the C.N.R. line on a well-defined break extending through from Kirkland Lake and Rouyn. However, Barraute has disclosed a structure which appears to have excellent mining making possibilities north of the line. A wide rhyolite band apparently extends through the area something after the fashion of the famous greenstone band of the Malartic area. The extent of the Barraute band is not yet known but if the showing on the Jolin property in the southeastern part of the area links in with the main showings to the northwest, the band has a length of 10 miles at least. The two showings seem to line up remarkably well on paper.

If the structure is 10 miles long, it is the type of thing that would appear to have possibilities of deep-seated bodies—if commercial deposits are eventually located.

Over a large part of the area there is considerable amount of overburden; this has slowed up determination of geological details. Much of the land is farms, other ground is a source of pulpwood. The Hollinger option is a farm reached by a road.

On the Jolin area to the southeast about $10,000 was spent on exploration some time ago. One length of 300 ft. grading $5 across 3.5 ft. was outlined by this work. There were numerous enrichments along the zone with grab samples running up to $20, it is stated. While a commercial ore body has not yet been located, finding of gold values so far along what is hoped is the same zone suggests really intriguing possibilities for the ground in between which has been staked solid in recent weeks.

People naturally haven't waited for discoveries, but ground has been taken up as much as possible along strike or in an attempt to blanket any parallel zone.

No Big Difficulties

Further development of the Barraute-Carpentier area does not present many difficulties. Finds are in close proximity to the railway and this has encouraged a large number of prospectors to go over the area very carefully. Supplies and equipment for long trips have not had to be laid in. Trips in and out can be made rapidly to arrange deals and to secure financing for further work. It is just about the closest thing to armchair prospecting that has turned up in Canada so far.

If the proximity to railroad has aided the prospector, it may be equally important in opening up mines if the area stands up under further development. No one who has not seen the difficulties involved in freighting through heavily-wooded areas can know what proximity to a rail line means, not only in money but in saving of time and trouble.

Prospectors Helped

Entry of a considerable number of larger companies into the field has been an aid to the prospector too. The larger companies have been shelling out a little cash for the prospector—along with stock—and this has been a help. However, there are a number of properties on which deals can still be made at what would have been thought to be bargain prices other days. One close in property was "begging" at $1,000 cash and a million pooled shares in a new three million share company.

Like the Kirkland Lake area, Barraute twp. achieved fame only after people had looked the ground over years before. The Teck-Hughes property, for instance, has a real history.

Before Teck acquired the claims, the property was known as the Jackson group. A 61-year old prospector, Al Jackson (or Alphonse Yakubowski before he changed his name), staked this ground at Barraute back in 1927. For 15 long years Jackson hung on to his claims at an estimated cost of $12,800. Friends called him crazy putting money into the property then, but recent developments have vindicated his first judgment.

Jackson himself has had a romantic history. Of English-Polish extraction, he was a veteran of the Boer war. In the Great War he was a member of the British secret service.

Many Partners

At various times he had different partners with him in ownership of the claims. Originally he had staked the claims in partnership with Paul Gros-Louis who made one of the two finds on the property. Other partners came in but disappeared due to the cost of retaining the claims. Jackson hung on, however; retained all the claims but two; turned down a $15,000 offer for an option at one time; and finally made the deal with Teck-Hughes, practically 15 years after the claims were first staked.

Jackson, the man who once took a mining course in Manchester and who speaks Polish, Ukrainian, Russian, French and German with ease, is now hoping that Teck's testing will reveal something worthwhile.

Many Prospectors Come In

When a new find is made, prospectors from other fields often flock in and many well-known faces turn up. This has been the case with Barraute-Carpentier. Besides representatives of big companies, many of the smaller prospecting companies have been represented. Fred Thompson, a well-known prospector, staked the property on which Hollinger is expected to complete a drilling programme. Cash consideration in this deal was reported at $2,500. Scotty McLeod—representing the Springer interests—was an early arrival in the area. Paul D'Aragon, Partanen (of Partanen Malartic), Alex Carson, Lorne Smith, Dr. Vaughan, and Hugh Gilligan are others who have been in the area, interested either in staking claims or in inspecting or acquiring holdings already staked.

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Texas-Canadian Appraisal Made

Net Value of $1.65 Canadian Made Allowing for Interest

Net capital value of $664,460 or $1.65 a share in Canadian funds is the appraised value set for the properties of Texas-Canadian Oil Corp. by Hudnall & Pirtle, oil engineers of Tyler, Texas, it is stated in an interim report of the company issued over the signature of Grant Gordon, secretary-treasurer.

The figure of $664,460 was arrived at based on an estimated future income of $1,533,093 and after allowing for operating costs and the discounting of future income at 12% compounded semi-annually with the exception of the Schuyler lease where revenue was discounted at 15%. These discount rates are stated to approximate those prevalent in the field.

Balance Sheet Changed

Balance sheet as at April 30, 1941, gives effect to the new appraisal as does the income and surplus account for the three months ended April 30, 1941.

Balance sheet shows current assets totalling $170,634 against current liabilities of $61,326 and $348,193 of bank notes payable. Of the notes payable, $326,121 matured April 20 and 21, 1941, and $20,000 matured May 22, 1941. Receipts from liquidation of $115,000 of notes receivable on June 2, 1941, were used to reduce notes payable.

Properties are carried at $942,843 which is stated to approximate market value. On the liability side, obligations payable in oil are shown at $4,352, most of the liability from this item now being considered as a deduction from asset value.

A loss of $14,775 was experienced in the three months ended April 30, 1941. Reduction in the figure by which properties are carried by $1,090,249 resulted in a $1,535,540 deficit forward at April 30, 1941.

Mining Concentrates

Astoria Quebec Mines balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1940, shows the most important asset as 175,000 shares of Senator-Rouyn Ltd.

* * *

Anglo-Huronian has declared a dividend of 10 cents a share payable July 31 to shareholders of record July 16. A similar dividend was paid last December.

* * *

Big Missouri Mines Corp. recently had its machine shops partly destroyed by fire but strenuous work by employees saved fuel storage tanks. Removal of a number of cylinders of acetylene prevented much worse damage.

* * *

Orpit Mines is considering the question of shaft sinking, according to a letter forwarded to shareholders.

* * *

Century Mining Corp. plans to hold its annual meeting July 26, following an adjournment to allow the company's president, A. D. McPherson, to be present. According to a telegram from Mr. McPherson, the mill machinery has been installed and the power plant has been given a test run.

* * *

Dome Mines production was slightly lower in June:

1941:	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton $	Total recov. $
June	51,300	1,710	12.86	659,942
May	53,400	1,723	12.39	661,808

* * *

Duquesne Mining Co. announces a total of 137,000 shares have been underwritten for $9,200 by Avle Corporation, payable $2,500 down and balance by July 27.

* * *

Island Mountain Mines Co. continues to secure very encouraging results on the 300-ft. or bottom level, according to F. W. Guernsey, president. Ore is being opened in quantity in both the quartz veins and limestone replacement deposits.

* * *

Grandview Mines Inc. has declared a dividend of one cent a share payable Aug. 15 to shareholders of record July 15. An initial dividend of a half cent a share was paid on Mar. 20. The company's lead-zinc property is being operated under lease by Metaline Mining and Leasing Co. with Grandview receiving 15% of returns.

* * *

Halcrow-Swayze Mines will resume diamond drilling on its property in the Porcupine area following arranging of further finances, it is stated. A porphyry formation was revealed in the southern part of the property by drilling carried out earlier this year.

* * *

Kerr-Addison Gold Mines is stated to be erecting 24 homes for employees and six new staff houses. This is expected to alleviate the housing shortage that has grown at Virginiatown, the company's townsite, since the increase in production at the mine.

* * *

Lake Geneva Mining Co. is making preparations for resumption of work at its property in Hess twp., Sudbury area, Ont. Officials hope operations will be resumed in two to three weeks' time. Arrangements have been made for marketing of both lead and zinc concentrates in the United States. There are no facilities for smelting either lead or zinc concentrates in eastern Canada.

* * *

Preston East Dome Mines will have its mill increased to around 1,000 tons a day from the present rate of 550 tons daily about the end of the year, it is understood. Most of the equipment has already been ordered and the new units have the same capacity as those already in operation. Production is expected to be boosted to about $350,000 or $400,000 monthly from the present rate of around $200,000 per month.

* * *

Relief-Arlington's Second Relief mine was to be closed down at the end of June or shortly thereafter. Should winding up of the company be decided upon, cash on hand and liquidation of assets will make possible a distribution on shares.

* * *

Sheep Creek Gold Mines is maintaining its ore reserves well, R. W. Bruhn, states. At the Lucky Jim property about 175 tons of ore daily are being handled with 250 tons of concentrates being turned out weekly. Because of the prevailing price of zinc, the operation is showing only a bare profit.

* * *

Sigma Mines Quebec) production was down somewhat in June:

1941:	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton $	Total recov. $
June	32,405	1,080	7.66	248,384
May	32,515	1,049	7.75	252,068

* * *

Wright-Hargreaves Mines showed a slight reduction in bullion recovery the quarter ended May 31, 1941, as follows:

Quarter ended:	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton $	Total recov. $
May 31, 1941	112,000	1,217	18.75	2,100,000
Feb. 28, 1941	108,000	1,200	19.91	2,150,000

* * *

Yama Gold Mines is stated to have mill building on schedule with production at its Larder Lake property expected to start by the end of August. With no metallurgical difficulties revealed a relatively simple mill circuit is being incorporated. Stopes are now in preparation on the 250 and 375-ft. levels.

Mining Enquiries

Sylvanite Gold

Can you give me any specific reason for the decline in the price of shares of Sylvanite Gold Mines? I hold considerable stock in this company and its future is important to me.

A decline in the price of shares of Sylvanite Gold Mines does not appear to reflect any serious deterioration in the company's affairs from the information available. The company's recently issued annual report indicated that more ore was opened up last year than in the previous year and the management has assured The Post recently that ample ore is available to carry the company through its present shaft sinking programme.

Besides direct operating revenue, steady dividend income is now being received from Delnite Mines which has proved much more valuable operation than was originally anticipated. Profits taxes bear heavily on the company, of course, but a relatively strong position is being maintained.

Moneta Porcupine

Mining and milling operations at Moneta Porcupine Mines seem to be continuing unchanged but the management does not seem to be having much luck in finding new ore. In view of the present situation. What is your idea of the value of the company's shares?

It is true that ore resources have been dwindling at Moneta Porcupine Mines in spite of an aggressive development policy and there seems little reason to expect a turn for the better from recent indications. Exploration has been carried into more outlying favorable areas but further ore has eluded the management's grasp. The original ore zone, of course, was found to extend to depth but values have been below ore grade for the most part at lower horizons.

In spite of payment of dividends at a generous rate working capital had been built up to the substantial figure of $1,114,673 as of Mar. 31, 1941, or approximately 44 cents a share. Ore reserves were sufficient for over a year at the end of March and it appears likely that milling operations will continue to the end of 1942 even if no major source of ore is found.

A search is being made continuously for a new property and it would not be a difficult operation to transfer the mill to some new location if the present search is successful. Certainly the company has the resources to develop any new property found.

Texas-Canadian

Some years ago I bought old shares of Texas Canadian Oil Corp. at $2.40 a share. My investment experience with these shares has been quite unsatisfactory. Does there seem to be any possibility that the company will see a return of part of its old prosperity?

While there appears little chance that you will be able to get your entire Texas Canadian Oil Corp. investment back if you paid $2.40 a share for the company's old stock before the one-for-five share exchange, still the oil situation in the United States has been picking up steadily recently and officials are optimistic about the present outlook.

The position of the company is stated to have shown substantial improvement during the past year. Current liabilities, consisting largely of bank loans, were reduced to about $250,000 at April 1, 1941, from $647,745 as at January 31, 1940. The balance of loans is being paid at the rate of $10,000 per month under an agreement with the company's bankers. This may possibly permit resumption of dividends by the end of the current year.

Revenue from 106 producing wells a couple of months ago was running over $45,000 per month, with net income before depreciation and depletion estimated at approximately $30,000 monthly. Mid-Continent and Texas crude prices have been advancing recently and a further expansion in demand for crude oil is in prospect following interruption of the British oil supply from the East. However, the British supply from the East may be restored.

Following reorganization the company has 440,000 shares of stock outstanding.

Lower Output Hits Teck Net

Ore Reserves Show 10% Reduction Over Period of a Year

A $450,000 drop in production not completely offset by lower operating costs resulted in a decline in earnings for Teck-Hughes Gold Mines the nine months ended May 31, 1941. Net profit of $1,264,322 or 26.3 cents a share compared with $1,687,150 or 35 cents a share the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

Dividend income from Lamaque Gold Mines—included in net profit—totalled $667,200 in the latest period compared with $690,080 the same period of the earlier fiscal year.

Production of $2,287,255 during the nine months ended May 31, 1941, was obtained from 222,170 tons of ore milled for an average recovery of $10.30 a ton. This compared with $2,741,829 from 258,150 tons of ore and an average recovery of $19.62 the nine months of the fiscal year before.

Ore reserves as at May 31, 1941, totalled 461,204 tons averaging $11.02 per ton. This represented a reduction of approximately 10% in tonnage from the 519,781 tons of $11.33 grade a year before.

Directors have decided to change the fiscal year of the company from Aug. 31 to Dec. 31, to serve the best interests of the company. The next annual report and annual meeting will therefore not be issued or held until the early part of 1942.

Lamaque Net Off Sharply

Ore Reserves Show Tonnage Increase While Grade Holds

Net profit of Lamaque Gold Mines dropped from $477,613 in the three months ended May 31, 1940, to $310,805 the three months ended May 31, 1941. On this basis, earnings for the latest three months period were 10.3 cents a share against 16 cents.

Production was lower at $1,170,709 in the three months ended May 31, 1941, secured from 144,539 tons of ore for an average recovery of $10.22 a ton. In the same quarter of 1940 $1,237,101 was recovered from 112,091 tons of ore.

Ore reserves at May 31, 1941, totalled 919,950 tons grading $11.08 a ton. This compared with 878,793 tons of $11.12 grade a year before.

A total of 1,847 ft. of new ore was opened up in the quarter grading $13.55 across 6 ft.

CONIAGAS DIVIDEND

An interim dividend of 5 cents a share has been declared by Coniagas Mines payable Aug. 8 to shareholders of record July 24. Shares selling ex-dividend on the Toronto Stock Exchange July 23. Semi-annual dividends of 12½ cents a share have been paid in recent years, one of this amount being paid earlier in the year.

Toburn Gold Mines will, pay a bonus of one cent a share along with the regular quarterly dividend of three cents a share on Aug. 22 to shareholders of record July 22. In the two previous quarters bonuses of two cents a share were paid.

Vickers Increases Dry Docks Advances

Substantial increase in advances to a wholly-owned subsidiary shown in Canadian Vickers Ltd. balance sheet at Feb. 28, 1941, represented additional interest and investment in Montreal Dry Docks Ltd., J. Edouard Labelle, president, explained to shareholders at the annual meeting.

Increase in investment income from $1,695 to $2,080 came from holdings in British Aeroplane Engines Ltd. and Canadian Wright Ltd.

Mr. Labelle stated that increase in depreciation provision from $194,783 to $592,774 was due to the much higher rate of operations.

Amendment to by-law decreasing number of the executive committee from six to five members was approved by shareholders.

Maritime Tel. & Tel. Setting New Records

At the end of May Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. had installed 48,728 stations, the largest number on record and a net gain of 366 during the month.

Long distannce toll traffic showed a very sharp increase in May, completed calls numbering 169,590. This represents a gain of 31,696 calls over the same month last year.

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MINING INVESTORS

I have valuable holdings in the new BARRAUTE-CARPENTIER gold rush section where Hollinger, Teck-Hughes, Siscoe, Pioneer and Inspiration have bought or staked ground. I control 1400 acres on the strike next to Inspiration with 2 miles of the contact within our property.

In order to prepare for further development, and accept an underwriting, a 3 million share company will be formed. To pay for this I offer 250 units at $10.00 each . . . Each unit to get 700 shares of the Company. Total units authorized only 1000 . . . of which I and my associates hold 750. This will be the only offering of units. First come, first served.

NORMAN VINCENT

VINCENT PROSPECTING SYNDICATE
1504 VICTORY BLDG., TORONTO.
I hereby apply for..............units at $10.00 each. Enclosed find
money order for $....................
cheque
Name .... Address ....

A MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA

CONCERNING THE SLOWDOWN OF COAL OUTPUT IN NOVA SCOTIA

It is with considerable reluctance that the Management of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, finds it necessary to place before the general public the circumstances surrounding the policy of curtailment of coal output which is being practised by an element within the membership of the United Mine Workers of America, (District No. 26), in the Mines of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, in the Glace Bay and New Waterford districts of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

NO QUARREL BETWEEN COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES

There is no quarrel between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited and the Union. Both have signed an agreement for the present year—an agreement covering wages and working conditions, based upon the unanimous report handed down March 8th, 1941, by a Tribunal appointed by the Federal Minister of Labour. However, certain members of the Union, who did not agree with the action of their Executive Officers in signing the agreement without first submitting it to a referendum vote of the entire membership, took it upon themselves to call what is known as an "Outlaw" Convention.

The Company takes the stand that the action of the Union Executive in signing the agreement without a referendum is strictly a question of Union policy.

OUTLAW CONVENTION DECIDES TO CURTAIL OUTPUT

The delegates attending this Outlaw Convention, which was convened in violation of the Constitution of the United Mine Workers of America, voted to curtail the production of Coal. This policy of curtailing production is the result of ceaseless agitation on the part of the instigators of the slow-down technique—itself a variation of the sit-down strikers which worked such havoc in the economic and political life of France and other countries. The "slow-down" has been carried on for the past two months beginning April 29th and, to date, as a direct result, the output of the Dominion Coal Company has been reduced by approximately 235,000 tons.

INJURIOUS TO WAR EFFORT

As a result of the action of the employees in curtailing production, the Coal Companies are obliged to import foreign coal to replace the quantity lost through these slow-down tactics. Coal is urgently needed by the numerous Canadian industries engaged in the manufacture of war supplies and also for bunkers for shipping and railway requirements. The only source of supply available at the present time is United States coal which must be paid for in United States funds at a considerable premium. This unnecessary buying of foreign coal is in direct opposition to Canada's policy of purchasing whatever possible in Canada and thus conserving Canadian funds.

Furthermore, coal imported from the United States must of necessity be transported largely by the Canadian railways, thereby making the railway transportation problem of Canada more acute.

DISSENSION WITHIN THE RANKS OF THE UNION

The mine-workers in Cape Breton are represented by the United Mine Workers of America and through that organization, for the past twenty years, have had continuous contracts with the Dominion Coal Company. It is dissension within the ranks of the Union, and nothing else, which has brought about this deliberate slowing-down of production in the Cape Breton coal mines.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE OF UNION

Since this movement started, the Company has been encouraged on several occasions by statements made by the Officers of the International Union and by the Executive Officers of District No. 26. The following statements quoted in their own language are typical—"We will put our house in order"—"The instigators of the slow-down technique will be dealt with promptly and normal output will be restored".

EFFORTS TO FIND A SOLUTION

Many and varied efforts have been made to find a solution of this problem, among them the following:

1. The Management of the Dominion Coal Company appealed to Mr. D. W. Morrison, President of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America. As a result of this appeal, Mr. Morrison circularized all Local Unions in his District and made an appeal in the Provincial press, requesting that the curtailment of output policy be discontinued. Mr. Morrison's letter was as follows:

> "To all Officers and Members of
> Local Unions in District 26:
>
> It has come to the attention of the District Officers that in certain mines production of coal has been curtailed.
>
> This curtailment of production is not in accordance with the laws of our organization, and any member curtailing production and assisting in curtailment of same is acting contrary to the laws of this organization and in violation of the policy which is in effect now and has been for a number of years, cannot expect the organization to protect him in violation of the laws of the organization.
>
> We hereby request the members not to assist in any way in the curtailment of production and any mine where the policy of curtailment is in effect we ask that it be discontinued immediately.
>
> Any member of the organization advocating such a policy which is in direct opposition to the laws and policies of the U. M. W. of America is not acting in the interests of the Union and such policy will not be tolerated in this district.
>
> You are hereby requested to stand by your constitution and policy and laws of our organization."
>
> Sgd. D. W. Morrison, Pres.
> A. A. McKay, Sec. Treas.

2. Mr. John L. Lewis, the International President, sent a telegram to District President Morrison, approving of the action of signing the Agreement without a referendum.
3. The appointment of a Commission by International President John L. Lewis to investigate the question of curtailment of output. This Commission consisting of Senator Wm. Sneed and Mr. David Stevens, representing International Headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America at Washington, held sittings in Cape Breton, at which time the Members of the Commission appealed to the membership of their Union, urging the miners, very strongly, to discontinue this slow-down technique.

The appeal made by the Commission was no more successful than that issued by the District President and the curtailment of output still continues.

COAL MINING DECLARED AN "ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY"

Order-in-Council P.C. 4061 was passed on June 6th, 1941, declaring Coal Mining to be an "essential industry." The purpose of this Order-in-Council, and undoubtedly the intent of the Canadian Government in framing it, was that it would have the effect of eliminating lockouts, strikes or curtailment of output during the period of the war.

Notwithstanding this Order-in-Council, which represents the considered judgment of our National Leaders as to the policy that will best serve the interests of Canada in this time of war, the slow-down still continues.

Thus it is apparent that neither the appeals of the Company, of the Executive Officers of District No. 26, of the International President of the U.M.W. of A., nor of the members of the Commission appointed by the International President, nor the policy of the Canadian Government, as expressed in Order-in-Council P.C. 4061 has had any effect on the attitude of that element within the membership of the United Mine Workers of America who, in direct opposition to the expressed wishes of their leaders, have instigated and are continuing the "slow-down" policy.

FULL TIME PRODUCTION IMPERATIVE NOW

It is obviously imperative that the Cape Breton Coal Mines be again brought back to full production and that the producing capacity, so seriously reduced by the action of an "Outlaw" Convention, be immediately restored for the strengthening of Canada's war effort.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA
JULY 7th, 1941.